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BUENOS AIRES

THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

NEW YORK

1920

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THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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ception of brief absences for travel, he has lived until to-day and there in 1913, he married his wife Julieta Quinteros, the daughter of a former Governor of Tucumán.

The literary vocation of Rojas has been unmistakable from his boyhood: at the age of fifteen he began to publish articles and poems in the provincial papers and under the inspiration of Dante wrote a long poem in trimeter which he entitled *La luz eterna*, but which he destroyed without publishing. In Buenos Aires he began his career as journalist on the staff of *El País*, the Pellegrini organ; he has been contributing to *Caras y Caretas* since 1900 and to *La Nación* since 1904. During the interval articles or poems from his pen have appeared in all the leading papers and anthologies of Spain and South America.

He holds no university degree: he began to study Law but gave it up to devote himself to Letters; but although he has no professional title he holds two

Eight years later he published his second book of poems, *Los lises del blasón*; in 1915 he issued a fragment entitled *La sangre del sol*, and in 1920 *Canciones*, a part of the book announced under the title of *Los cantos de Perséfone*.

Meantime he had been making notable achievements in the fields of history, criticism, travel and literature: in 1907 he wrote *El país de la selva*, a collection of studies of characters, landscapes and legends typical of the interior of Argentina. He followed this with *El Ucumar*, a short novel of country life, and *La Psiquina*, a fantastic tale in the style of Poe, which has been translated into English and published in *Inter America*. He has in preparation another work of fiction entitled *La Salamanca*.

In 1907-1908 he went to study in Europe and visited Spain, England, Italy and France. During his visits Garnier, of Paris, published his *Cosmópolis*, and Sempere, of Barcelona, issued *El alma*

JOSÉ CAMILO CROTTO

*Governor of Buenos
Aires.*

JOSÉ CAMILO CROTTO, the son of Argentine parents of Italian descent, was born on the twenty-sixth of May, 1863, in the town of Dolores, Buenos Aires Province, but was educated in the Capital. There he attended the San José Jesuits' School, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he won the degree of Doctor of Laws *summa cum laude* in 1887.

He began at once to practice his profession and gained a reputation as a studious lawyer while managing at the same time the affairs of the commercial business which bore his name.

His political career began early. He was always a Radical and when the

the forces in the capital and member of the Revolutionary Committee. When this revolt was crushed he was fain to take ship with his family for Europe where he remained some time.

Undismayed by these experiences, he resumed his labors in the Radical Party; in 1907 he was elected Chairman of the National Committee, a post which he retained for nearly ten years and in which he co-operated with Sr. Yrigoyen not only in the campaign for the revision of the Electoral Law but also in the two notable electoral campaigns of 1912 and 1916 wherein the Radicals won sweeping victories.

In 1912 Dr. Crotto was elected National Senator and in 1916 Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, a post which he still occupies.

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International Socialism, Dr. Anadón was made President and directed a noteworthy National Collection which realized 14,000,000 pesos in several days.

Though he has not written any books, he has had a part also in journalism; in 1874 he was contributing to the papers of Paraná and in 1885 published the important daily paper *La Provincia of Córdoba*.

At present Dr. Anadón is a member of the Academy of the Faculty of Letters in the University of Buenos Aires and also of the Catholic University.

during which period he put into effect many important reforms; he gave special attention to education, setting up a school for primary education, a Police Museum and a system of weekly lectures on penal, civil and commercial law; he also established the system of promotion by examination; he modified the regulations affecting public begging and games of chance, devised special dress uniforms for the police and greatly improved the discipline of the force.

When he resigned as Chief of Police in 1904 he was appointed Provisional Federal Governor (*Interventor*) in the Province of San Luis, where he succeeded in restoring the normal forms of government.

Dr. Beazley has been a candidate for National Deputy on several occasions and has twice served as President of the Jockey Club.

Debate, in which he resumed his policy of severe criticism and maintained it until the Revolution of 1890.

After the Revolution he was elected Deputy in the Provincial Legislature and re-elected several times; in 1897 he was a candidate for the governorship, but was defeated by his rival Emilio Civit. In 1900 he founded his third newspaper, *La Libertad*, and continued to contest the elections, being elected to the Provincial Legislature until 1910 when he was chosen Senator for the term 1910-1915.

Sr. Tabanera is the owner of extensive properties in the Department of San Rafael and his sons are prominent in the wine-growing industry of the province.





tional School of Commerce, in 1890 he served as Chairman of the Third School Board of Buenos Aires and in 1902 held a similar position in the First Board.

His political career began in 1908 with his election as Chairman of the Committee of the Radical Party for Buenos Aires; in 1912 he was elected National Deputy and made a creditable record as a legislator, introducing among other bills one for the organization of a National Labor Department which became law and has been generally approved; re-elected to Congress in 1916, he was unable to complete the term, for in 1917 President Yrigoyen appointed him Provisional Federal Governor (*Interventor*) of the Province of Buenos Aires and he was later appointed Mayor of Buenos Aires, which office he still holds.

Sr. Cantilo has served also in the ranks of journalism, having been a member of the staff of *El Diario*, *El Argentino*, *Buenos Aires ilustrado*, *Revista moderna*, and was the founder and one of the editors in its earlier period

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	<p>written plays also, among which are <i>mendrugo</i>, a drama, 1916; <i>El dil</i> a' comedy in three acts, 1917; <i>La</i> <i>de Dios</i>, a drama in three acts, 1917</p>
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Chile; in 1899 he was occupied with studies for the railroad from San Juan to Serrezuela; he next served on the Commission to map the coal and petro-liferous resources of the Republic; in 1904 he was appointed Chief of the Section of Mines, Geology and Hydrology in which post he directed the exploration of the petroleum deposits in Comodoro Rivadavia which have become one of the chief mineral resources of Argentina. In addition to this post which he still occupies, Sr. Hermitte is Professor in the University, Professor in the Agricultural School and an Honorary Member of the Museum of Natural History.

He is the author of: *Coal, Petroleum and Water in Argentina*, a report presented at the St. Louis Exposition, Buenos Aires, 1904; *Consideraciones generales sobre los combustibles argentinos con relación a sus poderes caloríficos y a la situación de sus yacimientos*, Buenos Aires, 1904; *La geología y minería argentinas en 1914*, Buenos Aires.

find his vocation; this lay rather in writing and in bibliography in which he won a reputation and gained recognition both at home and abroad. He has been elected a member of learned societies including the History and Numismatic Club of Buenos Aires, the Argentine Scientific Society and the Argentine Geographical Institute, and corresponding member of the National Academy of History of Colombia and the Real Academy of History of Madrid.

His works in the field of bibliography are solid and meritorious: they include *Bibliografía del coronel Federico Brandsen*, 1909; *Bibliografía del general José de San Martín y de la emancipación sudamericana*, 5 vols., 1910; *Dr. Martín de Anglería*, a biographical bibliographical study, Córdoba, 1919; *La cuna de Monteagudo*, an essay, Buenos Aires, 1918; *Los restos del Dr. Bernardo Monteagudo*, and *Iconografía Monteagudo*, pamphlets, 1918, 1920; *estandarte de Pizarro*, a critical study in press.



editorial training to fit him for the post of Editor-in-Chief and owner which he has filled since 1900. Devoting himself wholly to the journalistic career, he has taken no part in politics and is not enrolled in any party, but presides daily at the editorial conferences and has made himself conversant with the affairs, personalities and problems of his own and other countries to enable him to deal adequately with the march of events. To the same end he has made several visits to Europe and the United States, to keep abreast of progress in other countries.

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	<p><i>Moral cívica y política</i> and <i>Contabilidad</i> in 1913 he issued <i>Cartilla cívica primera</i>, in 1914 <i>Oriente</i>, and in 1915 <i>Historia de Grecia</i>, all text books; in 1916 he published <i>Bases de derecho público provincial</i>, vol. I, and in 1917 <i>Orígenes de la sociabilidad correntina</i>.</p>
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ship in the Post-Office and later became clerk in the Commercial Court; in 1895 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the National School, a post which he resigned in 1897 when he was appointed Counsel to Minors and Attorney for the Indigent in the town of San Nicolás; in 1900 he was made Judge of the Criminal Court in San Nicolás; in 1903 Judge of the Criminal Court in La Plata; in 1906 he was advanced to be Justice of the Civil and Commercial Court of La Plata and in 1910 he became Judge of the Criminal Court of Buenos Aires.

In 1906 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Penal Law in the University of La Plata and in 1915 became titular Professor of the Chair.

He has been honored by various government appointments, including that to the Committee on Revising the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1903 and that of Member of the similar Committee on revising the Codes of Procedures for the Province of Corrientes in 1915.

from an early age: in 1911 she wrote an extensive study and criticism of Socialism entitled *La doctrina marxista*; she has contributed competent articles on philosophical and educational themes to the reviews of Buenos Aires and in 1920 published her Thesis for the Doctorate entitled *El fenómeno sociológico del trabajo industrial en las Misiones jesuíticas*, a substantial volume in which the famous missions are studied from a fresh point of view.

when he was eighteen, was a novelette entitled *Páginas Juveniles*; this was followed by two slender volumes of poems — *Mis canciones*, 1905, and *Pec-
mas sentimentales*, 1908. In the field of biography he has written *Lavalle*, 1910, *Sarmiento*, 1911, and *San Martín*, 1912. He has written a number of light comedies including *En el otoño*, 1913; *Claror de luna*, 1914; *Petronio*, 1914, and *La cantina*, 1915. Recently he has written novelettes of an imaginative type, such as *El crimen de la mosca azul*, 1919; *Marialma*, 1920, and *Flor del aire*, 1920.

became Deputy in the National Congress and served until 1892; in 1893 he was appointed Minister of Government in the Provincial Cabinet, and in the same year was chosen to represent his province in the National Senate, a post which he resigned a year later to accept the Governorship of the Province where he presided very acceptably until 1899; in this year he was again elected to the National Senate and re-elected in 1907. During his seventeen years in the Upper House he presented many projects of legislation and held a place on important committees: he introduced the bill for constructing the railroad from Serrezuela to Mendoza, that for medical regulations in the army and that for a National Vacation Colony for School Children; among the Committees on which he served was that of Public Works of which he was four times elected Chairman.

At the expiration of his term in 1916 he retired to private life and the practice of his profession.



MANUEL GÁLVEZ

Novelist.

MANUEL GÁLVEZ, the son of Manuel Gálvez and Ángela Baluzera, was born in 1882 in the city of Paraná, but was educated in Santa Fe, where he attended the public schools and the *Colegio* of the Immaculate Conception and in Buenos Aires where he studied at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University in which he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1905.

He married Delfina Bunge.

His absorbing interest and ambition has always been in literature and though he has had other occupations, as for example, Inspector of Secondary Education and Delegate to the Conference Against the Collection of Debts by Armed Force, held in Paris in 1910, he

articles, sketches and short stories, but his principal works are: *El enigma interior*, verses, Buenos Aires, 1907; *Sedero de humildad*, verses, Buenos Aires, 1909; *El diario de Gabriel Quiroga*, novel, Buenos Aires, 1910; *El solar la raza*, a novel, 1913; *La maestra normal*, a novel, 1914; *El mal metafísico*, a novel, 1916; *La vida múltiple*, essay, 1917; *La sombra del convento*, a novel, 1917; *Nacha Regules*, a novel, 1917. Many of these have been translated into English, French, Danish and other languages.

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active service in the Chamber: he was a member of the Committee on Education and Religion and brought in a number of bills among which was one to prevent members of Congress engaging in occupations incompatible with their public duties. He introduced a bill for establishing Industrial Schools and another for limiting the size of the regular army.

Retiring in 1904 from public life he has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

In 1914, soon after the outbreak of the European War, Dr. Barroetavei published a pamphlet which had a great success, entitled *Alemania contra mundo*, in which he arraigned Germany for overweening ambition.

He has written many other pamphlets on such subjects as Clericalism and Divorce, and the Naturalization of Foreigners and a more substantial work of a biographical nature, entitled *Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen*.

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and re-elected in 1916. He has also been vice-President of the Mar del Plata Club and President of the Argentine Touring Club.

declined both posts, but having private means, preferred to carry on his studies independently. He has, however, served as Deputy in the Provincial Legislature and was Provincial Minister of Public Works in the administration of Dr. Cárcano.

His attainments have been recognized by his election as member of the Córdoba Academy of Sciences and the Argentine Society of Natural Sciences.

He is the author of the following books: *Prosa rural*; *Modos de ver*; *Agua mansa*; *Cosas de arriba*; *Celestiales y cósmicas*.

Immediately after leaving the University of Buenos Aires and Director of the National Library, he was an important member of the Argentine and Spanish literary circles. He was a member of the Spanish Academy and of the Real Academia de las Ciencias. He was the author of several works on the education of children and on the first school of its kind in Buenos Aires. In few years he had made himself known in Europe and his reputation for his scientific and on his literary work. He was especially interested in the French-Swiss insane asylums. Later he made observations in the alien hospitals and insane asylums of Paris and made some studies in France. He attended the meetings of the Neurological Society of Paris.

Dr. Bosch has always had a keen interest in literature and at the age of twenty-three published his first novel. Since that time his theme is the psychology of a new man. He has written works of a dramatic nature in both prose and verse, the latest of which is entitled *Visión Futura* and its advanced ideas have aroused attention both in Argen-

ROSENDO M. FRAGA

Soldier

ROSENDO MARÍA FRAGA, the son of Colonel Rosendo M. Fraga, one time Governor of the Province of Santa Fe and Inés López, was born on the thirteenth of October, 1856, in the city of Santa Fe. He was taken to Buenos Aires as a boy and there was educated in the primary schools, the *Colegio Nacional*, which granted him his Bachelor's degree, and the University where he read Law but after four years (1880) abandoned his legal studies to embrace the military career in which he reached the highest rank possible for an Argentine soldier—Lieutenant-General.

In the first year of his service he took part in the campaign of 1881 against the Indians, acting under

formed part of the Cabinet as Minister of War; in 1910 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress for the Province of Santa Fe, and from 1912-1914 was President of the Chamber of Deputies. Upon ending his term as Deputy he was appointed President of the Board of Promotions in the Army; in 1915 he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary on a special mission to the Republic of Uruguay; from 1915 to 1917 he was Chief of Staff in the Ministry of War; and is now vice-President of the Argentine Boy-Scouts.

General Rosendo M. Fraga has the right to wear the Argentine badges and medals for the campaigns of the Rio Negro (1875-1880) and El Chaco (1880-1888), the Order of the Legion of Honor of France, the Grand Cross of the Military Merit of Spain, and the Order of Merit of Chile.



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	<p>getically to bring about reforms in ministration among which were: organization of the Federal Territory by which El Chaco, Formosa, Chut La Pampa and others were separated from the surrounding provinces and were placed under the control of Federal authorities; provisions for sale of public lands; the so-called "Homestead Law," giving title to small holdings to occupants who shall have cultivated the land for a certain number of years; he had part also in the extension of the Central-Northern Railroad to Santiago del Estero and Catamar</p> <p>The political excitement of the year 1886 led him to abandon his post in order to participate in the campaign in favor of Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen for the office of Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires; three years later (1889) he went to Europe as Secretary to Dr. Sáenz Peña and also Delegate of the Argentine Republic to the Pan American Congress held in Washington. Having fulfilled these duties he had</p>
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sident of the same Committee and member of the Committee on Investigation of Armaments, holding both posts until 1917, when he retired to private life.

V

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in which he has won reputation at home and abroad. His attainments in this as well as in the law have brought him election as Honorary Member of the Academy of Law in the University of Córdoba, Honorary Member of the Club of Judicial and Social Sciences of Buenos Aires, Life-Member of the Society of Comparative Law of Paris, Charter Member of the Society of Comparative Law of Berlin, Honorary Member of the Academy of Jurisprudence of Madrid, Honorary Member of the Bar Association of Rio de Janeiro, etc.

Dr. Segovia's published works are chiefly in the field of law and include: *Explicación y crítica del Código Civil argentino*; *Proyecto de Código de Procedimiento internacional privado y el Congreso Sudamericano de Montevideo*, the work which the author counts among his most important books; *Código Civil anotado*; *Primeros principios de sociología criminal*; *Diccionario de argentinismos, neologismos y barbarismos*.

Aires; for the return of the Battle-flags taken in the War with Paraguay (1865-1870), and for the removal or reduction of the taxes on petroleum, timber and machinery imported from the United States.

In 1918 President Irigoyen appointed him Provisional-Governor of the Province of Salta where he remained in charge until the new Government was organized and in operation.

He is President of the Patriotic League of Argentina; in the academic career he has risen to the position of Professor in the University and also in the Military Academy, and as a writer has published the following works: *Literatura preceptiva*; *Nociones de derecho argentino*; *Nociones de economía política argentina*; *Geografía económica*; *Porvenir de la democracia*.

vases in the National Exhibition of Madrid in 1918.

He has held special exhibitions of fifty or more of his paintings or etchings in Madrid, Barcelona and Buenos Aires and his works have begun to be collected for private galleries: many of them are to be found in London, New York, Madrid, Paris and Barcelona; in Buenos Aires more than a hundred of his etchings and thirty canvases are found in private collections and in Holland Baron von Aerssen Beyeren has a collection of more than forty of his plates.

Of Franco's more important works one, an etching entitled *A Woman of Seville* (*Una maja de Sevilla*), is in the Museum of Madrid, and in the Museum of Buenos Aires there are three—*Eulalia*, a painting, *La iglesia de San Hermenegildo*, a painting, and *Una maja de Sevilla*, an etching of the same title as that in the Madrid Museum.

while he established himself in his profession.

His energy and capacity led to his election to the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Aires and later to the National Congress where he served from 1898 until 1910, leaving a creditable record as a legislator.

Dr. Argerich has also devoted attention with notable success to agriculture. He has written many articles some of which have been collected and issued in book form, as: *Constituciones y partidos argentinos*; *Artículos y discursos*, both published in Buenos Aires.

its predecessor, was highly popular. In 1918 he was appointed Counsellor of the Argentine Embassy in Madrid and in October of that year has served as ambassador *pro tempore*. He was charged by the Library of Congress to continue his investigations in the archives of Spain and has already produced several volumes of Colonial documents which have been published under the auspices of the Library: *Correspondencia de los oficiales reales de la Banda del Río de la Plata con los reyes de España*, 1915; *La Audiencia de Charcas*, 1918; *La audiencia de Charcas, correspondencia de presidentes y oidores*, 1918; *Gobernación de Tucumán, correspondencia de los cabildos en el siglo XVI*, 1918; *Correspondencia de la ciudad de Buenos Aires con los reyes de España*, vol. I, 1915, vol. II, 1918, vol. III, 1918.

of the late Don Francisco Uriburu, and in 1908 he was again elected to the local legislature where, during the years 1908-1909, he served as President of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1920 he was elected a member of the National Congress, an office he resigned in 1913 to return to his native province whose welfare had always been his chief interest, and where, until recently, he has served as legal adviser to the local branches of the Banco de la Unión, the Banco Hipotecario and the Banco Español del Río de la Plata.

the Universal Exposition of Paris 1889, where his painting *Reposo* v awarded a bronze medal.

Having returned to Buenos Aires 1891, he organized the Exposition Fine Arts at the Hume Palace and most simultaneously joined the staff the daily newspaper *La Nación* as cri—a position which he held for many years.

Sr. Schiaffino organized the first annual exhibition of the *Ateneo* and also participated in all the others; was the first Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires (1895), and as President of the National Committee of Fine Arts proposed and obtained the establishment of scholarships abroad. In 1915 the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Drago, asked him to organize the Argentine section of the St. Louis Exposition which is the first and only formal exhibition of Argentine paintings carried out abroad.

In 1906 he was sent as official commissioner to Europe to acquire sculpture

DAVID SPERONI

Physician.

DAVID SPERONI was born in the town of Goya, Province of Corrientes, the year 1876, but went to the Capital of his Province for his education. After gaining his Bachelor's degree in the *Colegio Nacional* of Corrientes, he went on to Buenos Aires, entered the Medical School in 1895, and graduated in 1900 *summa cum laude*, receiving on that occasion the gold medal awarded to the student who attains the highest average rank during the seven years of the medical course.

While he was an undergraduate he won several posts in open competition and soon after finishing his studies was appointed Assistant in Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School—a post

tes; the following year found him Federal Judge of the same city, a position which he held until his resignation in 1911 to take up his residence in Buenos Aires; here, in 1912, he was made District Attorney, followed in the same year by the appointment as Federal Judge while he was also occupying the position of Justice of the Court of Crimes and Correction, which he continues to hold with steadily increasing credit to his ability.

Aside from his judicial activities S. Jantus has always been interested in educational matters, and since 1914 he has held an appointment as substitute-Professor of Notarial Practice in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires.

mended him to the Professor of Painting, Decoroso Bonifanti, who gave the boy his first lessons (1897) and almost adopted him as a son. Seven years later, in 1904, Alice won the scholarship which enabled him to study in Europe. He went to Italy, entered the Royal Academy of Painting under the direction of the famous master Giacomo Grosso, and during the four years' period of his scholarship won three Gold Medals.

In 1908 he entered the Turin "Qua-
driennale" Exhibition with a portrait of his former master Bonifanti which met with the unanimous approval of the critics; later he exhibited in Munich his picture *Consuelo* and still later had a portrait in the *Salon de Paris*.

Having returned to Buenos Aires in 1910, he exhibited a painting of historic motive and vast proportions, *La muerte de Güemes*, which won him renown in Argentina, was awarded a Gold Medal in the Centenary Exposition and was bought by the Provincial Government of Salta; in 1911 the National Exhibi-

a rare capacity for sustained toil at his art. It formed the most convincing demonstration hitherto of the possibilities of an Argentine school of painting.

"aces" in the European War filled with emulation, but his duties as Argentine soldier kept him bound to his country until the year 1919 when he was authorized to go to France to enter the aviation school at Avord. After he later he returned to Buenos Aires he entered the Upper School of War where he is studying at present.

His promotions have been as follows: Ensign of the Artillery Corps; Second-Lieutenant; First-Lieutenant and Captain.

Most of the posts he has held have been in the field of aviation, for it is as a pilot of the air that he has won his reputation: in 1915 he was appointed Teacher of Aviation; in 1916 he was sent as Argentine Delegate to the American Aviation Congress held in Santiago de Chile and in the same year received his appointment as military *attaché* to the Argentine Legation in Paris.

His love for mechanic flight finds its explanation in his fondness for all

MARÍA SUSANA WHITE

Teacher.

MARÍA SUSANA WHITE, the daughter of Julio White and María Cristina de Riestra, was born in 1887 in the town of Arrecifes, Province of Buenos Aires and was educated in the Capital where she obtained the title of Normal Teacher in 1907 and entered the University to study Science.

She has taught most of the scientific subjects offered in the public schools including Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Mineralogy and Geology; in 1911 she was elected Principal of the Teachers' Normal School, and in 1920, in addition to her duties as Principal, was also teaching Chemistry.

She is a member of the Academy of Education of Buenos Aires.

won the government scholarship which enabled him to study abroad.

He spent seven years in Europe, making occasional visits to Paris and Madrid, but devoting himself chiefly to study in Rome, where he won his first notable successes and where in 1905 he had several pictures in the International Exposition.

On his return to Argentina he was accepted as one of the foremost artists of the country and made a growing reputation in the exhibitions. In the Centenary Exposition of 1910 in Buenos Aires he won the first prize and in subsequent expositions his canvases have deserved general praise.

Quirós is among the most versatile of Argentine painters: he has produced landscapes, portraits, groups, interiors, studies from the nude and from still life—a baffling variety that seems to spring from a union in him of fantasy and realism. In some of his recent work there are excellent interpretations of Argentine scenery and types of cha-

MANUEL S. OCAMPO

Public official; teacher

MANUEL S. OCAMPO, the son of Manuel A. Ocampo and Angélica Ocampo was born on the third of November 1860, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the public schools, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Civil Engineer in 1882.

On leaving the University he began to practise his profession and shortly thereafter began also to teach: he was appointed Instructor in Algebra and Trigonometry in the *Colegio Nacional* and served also as National Inspector of Railways from which he secured advancement to Member of the National Board of Health where he served as Chairman from 1902 until 1915.



and in 1913 Justice of the Appellate Criminal Court where he rose to be Presiding Judge in 1918.

Dr. Fisas is the founder of the Society for Aiding Released Prisoners *Asociación de Liberados*.

He has written many articles and pamphlets on legal subjects, especially in questions of copyright, and has published the following books: *El ejército*, a study in administrative law, 1902; *Proceso penal*, a study in criminal law, 1910; *Exposición de reformas en materia penal y sistema de procedimiento en materia criminal*, 1912.



of the free, open life of the country, he has issued *Por el camino*, poems of Argentina, Buenos Aires, 1915; *La musa triste*, intimate verses, Buenos Aires, 1917; *Agrete*, poems of country life, Buenos Aires, 1917, and has in press *Espejos nativos*, more poems of the open air.



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	<p>tion of Argentine Workmen (<i>Federación Obrera Regional Argentina</i>) and is Secretary of the Delegation of union in that organization.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

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In 1906 he was elected National Deputy and served until 1910 in the Chamber where he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as well as of that on the Budget and introduced a bill for the revision of mining codes.

Since the close of his term he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession.



accomplished; in 1886, Dr. Carballido was elected National Deputy and completed his term with credit; in 1890 he again took part in a revolution directed against President Juárez Celman and although the revolt was suppressed, at the reorganization of the Cabinet in the following year he was appointed Minister of Justice and Education; in 1896 he was elected a second time to the Chamber of Deputies where he served on the Committee of Education and in 1912 gained his third election as Deputy.

Meantime he had held other important posts: in 1891 he was appointed to teach Finance in the Law School of the University, and in 1895 he was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Nation.

In 1914 he joined with others in establishing the Bar Association of which, since his retirement from public life, he has been an active member as well as a faithful practitioner of the law.



elected National Deputy; in 1899 he was appointed Secretary of the Committee on the Sanitary Convention with Uruguay; his term ended in 1900 and he has occupied no other elective office.

In 1909 he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Conversion Fund; in 1919 he was chosen vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce; he is a director in various corporations; he is a member of the Argentine-American Commercial Arbitration Board and a land-owner with extensive properties including *La Merced* in Tantil, *La Fortuna* in Balcarce, *La Adela* in Tapalqué and *La Luisa* in General Belgrano, all within the Province of Buenos Aires.

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ra, 1916; *Impresiones para piano*, two series, 1917, 1919; *Ariana y Dionysos*, an opera, 1918, and *Raquela*, an opera, 1920.

V

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Dr. Aldao has had a creditable part also in public life: in 1888 he was elected to the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Aires, in 1889 he was chosen President of the Provincial Bank, and in 1890 he was appointed Provincial Minister of Finance.

In 1915 he was appointed, in company with Samuel Hale Pearson, on a special governmental mission to the United States, and in 1916 he served as Argentine Delegate to the Conference on Uniform Legislation, Member of the sub-Committee on Finance for the National Centenary and Candidate of the Progressive Democratic Party for Congress.

The writings of Dr. Aldao have been confined to articles and studies on professional topics.

Station for determining Latitude in On-
cativo, Member of the Council of the
Faculty of Science, Member of the
Upper Council and vice-President of
the University of La Plata in 1919 and
1920.

All the works of Dr. Aguilar are
technical in character: they include
*Descripción del Observatorio de La
Plata*, in collaboration, 1914; *Resultado
de las observaciones en las zonas 52° a
56° y 57° a 61°*, 1916, etc.

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works: *El presupuesto nacional*, 1890; *Les finances de la République Argentine*, Paris, 1897; *Anuario estadístico de Buenos Aires*; *L'Argentine au XXe. siècle*; *Bacdecker de la République Argentine*, of which editions have been published in English.



674	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p data-bbox="317 381 1118 489">nos Aires, 1915, and <i>El caso B</i> Buenos Aires, 1917.</p> <p data-bbox="317 495 1118 603">In 1919 he was elected a membe the Law School Council.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

1906 with the appointment as a member of the Board of the Commission on the Public Debt; in 1907 he was appointed Secretary of the Municipality; in 1908 he was elected National Deputy and re-elected in 1912; in 1915 he was called into the Cabinet of President de la Plaza to serve as Minister of Justice and Education, a post which he retained until the close of the presidential term; in the succeeding administration he held aloof from public office because he had married the daughter of the President-elect, Rosa Sáenz Peña.

Dr. Saavedra Lamas has written many articles and pamphlets on educational and administrative problems and is the author of the following books: *Economía colonial*, Buenos Aires, 1916; *Problemas de gobierno*, 1916; *Préstamos hipotecarios*, 1917; *Los ferrocarriles ante la legislación positiva argentina*, 1918.





tional Deputy without being elected. He was, however, appointed to positions of dignity: in 1907 he was designated Librarian of the University of La Plata, a post which he still occupies, and from 1907 to 1915 he was a member of the Board of Education of the Province of Buenos Aires.

He has been honored by election as President of the Press Club, President of the Municipal Library, President of the Athenaeum, vice-President of the Pedagogical Conference of Córdoba and vice-President of the Society of Friends of Education.

He has written constantly in reviews and periodicals and is the author of *Pensamientos*, 2 vols., Hamburg, 1890, which drew favorable comment from such notable critics as Hipólito Taine, Edmundo D'Amicis and L. Claretie.

against the spirit of obstruction and ultra-conservatism: he founded in La Rioja a Free-thinkers' Club which proclaimed that it did not belong to the Masons, but to the school of individualistic liberalism opposed to anarchism. For a brief period he held office as District Attorney, but was disgusted with the "mania for public office" with which he found himself surrounded and withdrew to devote himself to literature.

His output as a writer has been very large: it includes many articles and pamphlets besides the following books: *La sociedad argentina*—his thesis for the Doctorate, a book of 642 pages; *Vistas fiscales*, a study in criminology, 2 vols.; *La moral de los tipos*; *Fundamento de las democracias*.

plays in which he has been notably successful are: *Las curas milagrosas*, 1915; *El distinguido ciudadano*, 1916; *El movimiento continuo*, 1917; *El parientístico*, 1918, and *El profesor M.* 1919.



the National Congress and re-elected until 1884 when he was chosen Governor; on the completion of his term as Governor he was again elected Deputy and passed from the House to the Senate where he filled three consecutive terms of nine years each, a period that made him the Dean of the Senate and gave him great influence among his colleagues.

He retired in 1919, although he might have been re-elected had he chosen to return.





V	HISPANIC NOTES
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It was in the year 1880 also that he began to appear prominently in journalism: in that year he joined the staff of *La Tribuna Nacional* and in 1881 founded the daily paper *El Diario* of which he has been the owner and editor for nearly forty years.

In 1884 he was elected National Deputy and served one term, returning thereafter to his labors as a journalist. In 1904 he was elected to the Senate which he found a more congenial theatre for his talents and there made a reputation as a legislator. Refusing all appointments to committees, he devoted himself to public discussions, introducing many measures for improvements in railways, bridges, canals, telegraph and telephone communication, as well as for schools. The law in which he took most satisfaction was that known as the *Ley Láinez*, providing for new National Schools.

At the end of his term in 1913 he resumed his work as journalist to which he has continued to devote himself.

trabajo, which some time later, in the International Exposition of St. Louis, won the Highest Award and was the object of general praise. He has also exhibited canvases in Paris, Rome and Turin, where he won a prize. In the so-called *Salón Argentino* of 1914 which opened its doors during the second half of 1913, he was awarded the prize of 3,000 *pesos* granted for "the best painting of the year".

Señor de la Cárcova was the first Director of the National Academy of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires, of which he is still a Professor; he has been Chairman of the National Committee of Fine Arts and of the *Sociedad Emulato de Bellas Artes*, and has also held the post of acting-Director of the Argentine National Museum of Fine Arts.

His paintings are to be found in some of the museums abroad, including the *Museo Civico* of Turin and the *Galleria Quirinale* of Rome; the National Museum of Buenos Aires has also acquired some of his pictures.

1920 she founded a new instit called the Workmen's Educational (*Centro de Instrucción para Obre* where the poorer classes of the m polis may receive free education.



696	ARGENTINES OF TO.
	<p data-bbox="426 381 1100 948"> Normal School of Pergaminc he received his appointment as of Secondary and Normal in the same year was made of Anthropology and Abnoi chology in the University of in 1910 he was Professor p the University of Buenos Air 1915 became Director of Pub tion. </p> <p data-bbox="426 959 1100 1471"> Señor Senet has been a n various Congresses of an int and scientific character, amc are the Congress of Psycl Rome, the Congress of Anthro Turin, the Latin-American Congress, and the Scientific held on the occasion of the of Argentine Independence. </p> <p data-bbox="426 1483 1100 1878"> He is a constant contribut scientific publications of Arg the author of many monograp chological and anthropologica and has published the followi <i>Evolución y educación</i>, Buei 1902; <i>L'âge scolaire</i>, Paris. </p>
V	HISPANIC NOTE



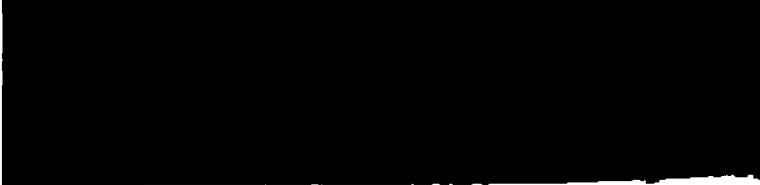
VALENTÍN C. THIBON DE LIBIAN

Painter.

VALENTÍN C. THIBON DE LIBIAN was born on the eighteenth of December, 1889, in the city of Tucumán, and studied painting in the National Academy of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires.

His earliest exhibitions revealed a rare gift for mixing colors and, especially after the showing he made in the *Salón Nacional* in 1913 where his works received the highest award, were great hopes entertained of him. Nor have these hopes been disappointed: his work has continued to show high talent and rich variety of themes and treatment.

He has essayed both landscape and interiors and his canvases, such as *La Maseusse et l'Etoile* have compelled attention for the wealth and boldness of his colors.



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	<p>cussions upon the proposed bill for vorce, his fervid opposition contribut to the defeat of the bill.</p> <p>At the end of his legislative term settled once again in Tucumán and 1911 was once more elected Deputy a period of three years, but before term had expired was elected Gove of the Province. In the elections for National Congress held in 1918, the beral Party of the province of T mán, which is affiliated with the called Progressiye Democratic P nominated him as Deputy and he again elected for the period endir 1922.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

nales and sent canvases to the San Francisco Exposition in 1915, where he won a Bronze Medal.

In 1916 he was appointed Teacher of Art in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires; in 1918 he was chosen a member of the jury for the National Exhibition of Decorative Arts and in 1919, in addition to this honor, was made a member of the jury for the National Exhibition of Fine Arts.

He has served as Professor in the National Academy of Fine Arts, Secretary of the National Society of Decorative Arts, and Professor in the Salguero Industrial School.



1908 when, having returned to his country, he was appointed Director of Pedagogical Museum of the National Council of Education; in 1910 he placed in charge of the resident students of the National University of La Plata; in 1913 he became General Inspector of Secondary Education and also of Industrial and Commercial teaching in Argentina; in 1915 he was chosen abroad as Delegate to the San Francisco Exposition; in 1918 he became Professor of the Science of Education at the National University of La Plata and in 1919 was made Academic Member of the Faculty of Sciences of the same University.

Señor Nelson's activities have been limited to the field of his official duties; he is well known for his work of investigation and for his desire to promote a better understanding between the people of his country and the United States. He is Honorary Correspondent of the National Educational Association of the United States; President

V	HISPANIC NOTES
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ment of Paleontology of the same Museum, 1913-1919, and Honorary Director of the National Museum of Natural History of Buenos Aires, which position he now occupies.

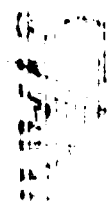
His activities in the field of paleontology and geology began in his youth when he accompanied his brother, the famous Florentino Ameghino, in his excursions of exploration in the surroundings of Luján and in certain regions of El Chaco and Paraguay. His enthusiasm and decided vocation for geological and paleontological investigations induced him to extend his explorations into the wild regions of Southern Patagonia where the nature of the country and the lack of roads made his work enormously difficult.

During his first expedition (January to September, 1887), he explored the banks of the Santa Cruz river up to Lake Argentino, and upon his return to Buenos Aires brought back more than a hundred fossil specimens of extinct mammals, until then absolutely unknown.



plorations from 1904 to 1907, under the patronage of the National Museum, of the famous deposits of Mt. Hermoso where he succeeded in completing the collection of fossil fauna necessary for the study of this geological district.

His written work, like the greater part of the production of scientists, has appeared in periodicals or in pamphlet form. The most important of his publications are: *Exploraciones geológicas en Patagonia*, 1890; *Le Pyrotherium*, 1914; *El fémur de Miramar*, 1916; *Los yacimientos fosilíferos del valle de Santa María en Catamarca y Tucumán*; *Sobre algunos restos humanos fósiles descubiertos por el Dr. Carlos Díaz en Río Hondo y sobre el arma de piedra que los acompañaba*; *La cuestión del hombre terciario en la Argentina*, the latter being presented at the first meeting of the Argentine Society of Natural Sciences of Tucumán in 1916.





of an Elementary School (1884); of a Superior School (1887); Secretary of the District Inspector (1889); Professor of Spanish Language and Reading, Pedagogy and of History of Education in the *Colegios Nacionales*, in the Normal School and in the Institute of Secondary Education; founder and rector of the National Institute of Primary and Secondary Education; District Councillor of Education from 1890 to 1898.

He was raised to the rank of General Inspector in 1900 but in 1903 presented his resignation because he was not in conformity with the ideas of the Minister of Education, Dr. Fernndez. From 1904 to 1908 he was Technical Inspector of Schools in Buenos Aires and in 1909, having again founded a school, he was not in agreement with the Ministry, he resigned to accept the post of Director of the Normal School, which he held until 1912 when, after twenty-nine years of active service, he was included in the retired list.

vista de la Enseñanza, La nueva escuela, El trabajo manual, Revista de Instrucción pública, and El escolar argentino.

He is the author of many substantial books, among which are: *Reformas escolares*, 1886; *La memoria: su cultivo en la instrucción general*, 1886; *Cartas de Suecia*, 1889; *La educación en Inglaterra*, 1889; *La educación en Bélgica*, 1889; *Deficiencias de la educación argentina*, 1898; *La enseñanza secundaria y normal*, 1902; *La escuela primaria*, 1905; *La educación común en Buenos Aires* (in Spanish and French), 1910; *La fatiga intelectual y los estudios normales*, 1910; *El profesor secundario*, 1915.



cial Government of Buenos Aires
also as counsel Mo
gage Bank. He is of
Numismatics Club of B
nos Aires.

He has written much, both in pe
dicals and in direc
and by
was published *El las*
llo de ciegos caminantes; y Ara
guía de forasteros del virreinato
Buenos Aires, 1773-1803, Buenos Ai
1908 he is the author of important
nographs and the following works:
leyes de la guerra publis
by the Institute I
and translated into
res, 1881; *Recuerdos de la tierra*, Bue
Aires, 1896; *La selva de Montiel*
histori ical study, Bue
Aires, 1903; *De cepa criolla*, La Pl



CLEMENTE L. FREGEIRO

Author; teach

CLEMENTE L. FREGEIRO, the son of Juan Eduardo Fregeiro, was born on the twelfth of December, 1854, in the town of Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires, but for his education he went to Buenos Aires and San Martín and British Columbia. He graduated from the *Colegio Nacional*, which granted the Bachelor's degree, and the University of Buenos Aires, in 1910, he was given the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters. In 1884 he was teaching Argentine History in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires, the Normal School and the Military Academy; from 1893 to 1896 he was Inspector of

Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil.

He is the author of the following books: *Compendio de historia argentina*, of which ten editions have been made, 1876; *Juan Díaz de Solís y el descubrimiento del Río de la Plata*, 1879; *Don Bernardo de Monteagudo*, 1880; *Lecciones de historia argentina* in two volumes, of which ten editions have been made, 1886; *La historia de la Argentina: tal y crítica*; *Examen de la historia del puerto de Buenos Aires por D. Juan Manuel de Rosas*, 1893, and *La batalla de Ituzaingó*, 1919.

pedagogy, notwithstanding that she has no university or professional degree and is not even a normal school graduate.

She began her career as teacher in Santiago del Estero in the provincial "Belgrano" School; in 1881 when the Normal School was founded in that province, she was appointed teacher of Geography and History, and later also of Spanish.

In 1884, as a result of a report made by Paul Groussac, the distinguished man of letters and head of the National Library, after an inspection during which he attended her classes, she was made Head of the Normal School and for twenty-five years held this post in Santiago del Estero.

Transferred to Buenos Aires at her own request, she was the first woman to teach classes for men, for she took charge of the lectures on History and Pedagogy in the Normal School. She performed this duty till 1893, when she was again offered the charge of the Normal School in Santiago del Estero,

EDUARDO BROQUEN

Soldier

EDUARDO BROQUEN was born on sixth of December, 1866, in the city Buenos Aires, where he received early education as well as his train in the Artillery School from which passed, in 1888, to the Coast Artill as a Second Lieutenant.

In 1890 he received his commiss as First Lieutenant in the Natio Army, and thereafter rose successiv to be Captain, in 1892; Major in 18 Lieutenant Colonel in 1903; Colonel 1909, and Brigadier General in 19 being continually in active serv chiefly in the Artillery.

In addition to his active duties organized the Coast Artillery Regim and the Third Mountaineers; was I



similar appointment at the special request of the Government of Santa Fe where the labor and political situation at that time endangered the city until order was once more restored through his efforts.

As First *Attaché* of the Argentine Embassy in Chile, President Montt conferred upon him the decoration of the Order of Military Merit, 1st and 2nd Class for diplomatic and military services. He is a member of numerous organizations, among them the Argentine Military Club of which he is President.

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published a hundred and scientific studies and has won a notable place among the men of the world: he has been elect member of many learned and societies of both Europe and America. He is a Corresponding Member of the geographical Society of Lima, of the *Société des Americanistes* of Paris, of the Chilean Folk-Lore Association, Charter Member of the Historical Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires, Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Córdoba, of the Institute of Anthropology, Ethnology and Prehistory of Florence, of the Institute of Anthropology and Ethnology of the Roman Society of Anthropology, of the Anthropological Society of Bologna, of the *Société d'anthropologie* of Paris, of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, of the American Anthropological Association of New York. He is also the corresponding Member in South America of the *École d'anthropologie*

IGNACIO HAMILTON
FOTHERINGHAM*Soldier.*

IGNACIO HAMILTON FOTHERINGHAM the son of Robert Hamilton Fotheringham, a Colonel of the British Engineers, and Inés María Huddleston English, was born in Kingsbridge House Southampton, England, on the eleventh of September, 1842, and remains in all probability the only recognized Argentine citizen who has not fulfilled the legal requirements for citizenship. His early education was received in his native land; later he spent three years in school in Belgium, 1853-1856, and a year in France at the *Collège de la Providence* at Amiens.

In 1858 he returned to England and following his inclination for a military

General of Arms in Mendoza; in 1871 he was made Major of the Line, a position which he found incompatible with his desire to induce the National Guard to take part in the struggle for the party in power, and from which he resigned, retiring to San Juan only to be recalled, his resignation not having been accepted.

As an officer of the 7th Battalion he took part in the campaign in Entre Ríos, and as Commander of the San Luis Battalion was at the Córdoba frontier. In 1872 he was appointed Second in Command of the 12th Battalion of the Line and in May of the same year accompanied General Roca to Lenbucó. He took part in the Second Entre Ríos Revolution in 1873, and in 1875 General Roca appointed him Secretary and Aid to the Commander of the Córdoba, San Luis and Mendoza frontier, which position he held until his departure for San Juan at the time of the Insurrection of 1878. This suppressed, he marched in 1879 to



took part in the fighting which occurred in connection with the Revolution of that year, presented his resignation, which was accepted in February 1905.

In addition to the decoration already mentioned, General Fotheringham holds the Gold Medal of the Paraguay War; the ribbon and medal of the Buenos Aires Division; the Chaco medal and the Río Negro medal.

His *Historia de un soldado* is an account of his own career, and like *Excursión a los indios ranqueles* written in a simple, pleasing style with admirable descriptive passages.



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quired by the Jockey Club and presented in 1919 to the National Museum of Fine Arts.

He is a member of the staff of the well known Argentine magazines *Caras y caretas* and *Plus*

V

HISPANIC NOTES

competition for the rank of Captain in the Artillery Academy, being assigned to the first regiment which was sent to Villa Mercedes; in 1898 he was promoted to the rank of Major of Artillery.

During the Revolution of 1890, de la Riestra was appointed by the provisional Government, Captain of the first company of the Park Battalion transferred later to the southern front of the Revolutionary forces. Having been wounded, he was promoted on the field of battle to the rank of Major. After his victory over the government troops commanded by General Maza. In 1893, on the occasion of the revolutionary movement directed by Leandro N. Alem, he was arrested and imprisoned in the National Penitentiary; in 1903 he was Adjutant to Colonel Julio Dantas in the revolutionary movement at La Plata.

His first elective post was that of Provincial Elector in the Province of Buenos Aires, 1897; and since that



founded *El Nacional*, a paper which published in the city of Buenos Aires but which has for its chief motive defence of the interests of the Province of Buenos Aires.

the Conservative party, he was Deputy to the Provincial Congress of Buenos Aires in 1907 and was immediately elected President of this body. When he had finished his term of office in the provincial assembly in 1910 the party elected him a member of the National Congress for a term of four years. During this first term his term ended in 1914, and in the following year which ended in 1918, for which he was re-elected, he became vice-president and later President of this body. While a member of the National Congress, he took an active part in dealing with questions which at that time were occupying the attention of Congress, such as the naturalization of foreign employees, modification of the commercial laws, nationalization of the land registry, breaking off relations with Germany, the black list, coastwise navigation and commerce, the fusion of stock corporations, etc. In 1918 he was again elected a national deputy for a period of four years.

Federation — *La organización obrera* — a weekly publication.

He has written many articles on questions related to the labor union to which he belongs, and, in collaboration with his fellow-worker S. Marotta, prepared the preface to a book by Doctor Bosio, entitled *El imperialismo capitalista y las guerras*.



Sáenz Peña; in 1898, he was elected National Senator from the Province of Corrientes and during his two terms of office won recognition through the bills he presented, among them being those for the construction of the railroad from the Brazilian frontier to the Paraná River, the creation of the National Park, and the construction of the Rosario port works.

He has served on many important commissions: from 1910 to 1915 he was a member of the Agricultural Commission, acting as Chairman for the last four years of that period; in 1910 he was a member of the Commission which accompanied the President of the Republic to Chile for the centennial celebration; in 1911 he served on the commission appointed to determine the boundary line between the Province of Santiago del Estero, Catamarca and Córdoba; in 1912-1913 he was President *ad hoc* of the Senate, and in 1913, President of the Commission on Public Works. He has also held the office of

FRANCISCO ANÍBAL RIÚ

Public man.

FRANCISCO ANÍBAL RIÚ was born in the town of Veinticinco de Mayo, Province of Buenos Aires, in 1881, his parents being Don Antonio Riú and Doña Rosa Torres. He received his preparatory education in the *Colegio Nacional* of La Plata and after graduation entered the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires from which he graduated in 1904. His thesis on *Ley y Trabajo* commanded much attention because the problems of the working classes were becoming serious at that time.

While practising law in his native city, he retained his interest in literature and the fine arts and wrote poetry which has met with much popular success.

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	<p>Funds for the Support and Assi of Students, and the Establishme Manual Training Schools in the v parts of the Province of Buenos</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, until he was elected National Deputy from that Province in 1900; the seventh of May of that year he was appointed a Member of the Permanent Committee on Commissions and Powers of that body, becoming Secretary in the following year; during the year 1902-1903 he was a member of the Budget Committee and served at the same time in the Convention for Revising the Constitution of the Province of Buenos Aires. In 1904 he was again elected National Deputy, this time from the city of Buenos Aires, and served for the next two years on the Budget Committee, which did not, however, prevent him from taking an active part in many other debates, until he resigned in 1907 to fill the position of Inspector of the Province of San Luis.

In 1907 he was appointed Minister of Finance, an office which he held until 1910 when he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Board of Directors of the *Banco de la Nación*. As Minister

JULIÁN AGUIRRE

Musician.

JULIÁN AGUIRRE was born in the c of Buenos Aires in the year 1896, while still a child his parents sent h to Madrid to study music. There entered the Royal Conservatory a took the courses in Piano under K Beck, the famous disciple of Taus and Mathias, and also studied Harmo and Composition under the prolific *szuelista* Emilio Arrieta.

From the very first moment you Aguirre gave signs of unusual capac and throughout his course as a stud made a creditable record: in 1886 obtained the first prize as a pianist, 1887, the first prize in the course Harmony and in the next year the f prize in the course in Counterpoint.

Danse de Belkiss, Leyenda, Romanza, five *mazurkas*, a study in B-flat, and *Íntimas*, two pieces in A-flat and F-sharp respectively.

He has also essayed choir music, and his polyphonic sonatas and "poems," such as the *Cuarteto* in A-flat, the *Serenata* for "cello" and orchestra and the orchestral *Suite*, have won him much reputation in Argentina.

from 1899 to 1909, Surgeon in the diatrics Ward of the Clinics Hosp. In 1904 he was appointed assistant Professor of External Pathology 1905, assistant-Professor of Clinical Surgery; in 1913, temporary-Professor of Surgical Pathology; in 1915, Professor Extraordinary of Clinical Surgery from which he resigned in 1919 1916, member of the National Council of Education, and in 1918, Chief Surgeon of the Parmenio Piñero Hospital a post which he still holds.

His attainments have won him many honors: in 1901 he was made corresponding Member of the Society of Medicine of Montevideo and the year he was Honorary Member of the Second Latin-American Scientific Congress held in Montevideo; from 1909 to 1910 he served as editor of the *Revista* of the Argentine Medical Society; in 1904 he was one of the members of the Jury for Medicine and Hygiene in the International Exposition of Buenos Aires; from 1905 to 1918, President



cos (thesis), Buenos Aires, 1893; *Liquistes hidatídicos en la República Argentina*, an extensive volume written in collaboration with Dr. Cranwell, Buenos Aires, 1901; *Les kystes hydatiques chez les enfants*, published as a part of the *Traité des maladies de l'enfance* under the direction of the French doctor Grancher and Comby, Paris, 1905; and *El tratamiento del espasmo pilórico en la primera infancia*, Buenos Aires, 1906.

among them that for the reform of the Penal Code.

Señor Del Valle is Editor-in-Chief *La Época*, the official organ of the Radical Party, of which he has been member nearly all his life.

and in the Normal School; General Inspector of Schools; Technical Inspector, and Chief of the Bureau of School Statistics. At present he is Professor of Science and Letters in the Normal School and National Inspector of Schools.

He began his career as journalist in 1891 when the newspaper *El Cívico* was founded; he gave then such proofs of capacity that in January, 1896, he was called to be its Editor and continued editor and owner.

In public life he was a member of the old Civic Party in 1889 and was one of the leaders of the Radical wing of the party when it broke; to-day he is a fervent member of the *Unión Cívica Radical*—the Government party of the Argentine Republic. He served as deputy in the Provincial Legislature of Salta in 1899.

of Honor in recognition of his rank the first student during the six year course. In 1909 he won the *Carlos Beltrán* prize and obtained his diploma as Teacher of Science.

Meantime, from 1902 to 1909 he had been Assistant in the National Chemical Laboratory; from 1908 to 1911 he was Professor in the National Industrial School; in 1909 he was appointed Titular Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the University of Buenos Aires where he has taught up to the present time. He has taught the same subjects in the Pedagogical Institute since 1911. Besides these positions he has held those of Head of the Department of Biological-Chemistry in the School of Medicine, 1911-1914; Chief of the similar Department in the Model Institute of Clinical Medicine, 1914; Member of the *Société de chimie physique de France*; and Honorary Professor of the *Sociedad Luz*, where he has lectured on scientific subjects from 1906 till the present. In 1918 he



CARLOS PEDRELL

Composer

CARLOS PEDRELL, the son of Pedro Pedrell and Albina Enrich, was born in the town of Minas, Uruguay, on the sixteenth of October, 1878, and from his early boyhood gave indications of having inherited the musical gifts of his father, a talented pianist and art critic in Buenos Aires. Young Pedrell began his musical studies in Montevideo, and in 1898 went to Madrid where he continued under the direction of his uncle, a celebrated Spanish composer and musician.

From Madrid he went in 1900 to Paris and there studied at the *Schola Cantorum* of Pierre de Breville and with the famous Vincent D'Indy. On his return to South America he settled in Buenos Aires.

Nacional de Música, similar to that of Paris.

Pedrell's works are: Incidental Music for the tragedy *Judith* of Francisco Illaespesa, which was played seven times in 1913 (this incidental music forms a little suite for orchestra); opera *Ardid de amor*, founded on a comedy in one act entitled *Cuento de abril*; various symphonic works and songs. In addition to this he has published more than fifty transcriptions of works of classic authors and popular songs for use in the schools of Argentina.

In 1915, in collaboration with his colleague Señor Gustavo Landívar, he produced a play, *El día de la flor*, which was received with praise by the theatrical critics of Buenos Aires.

He has also written novelettes which have attracted the attention of the story-reading public and the critics: *El cocobacilo de Herrlin*, *Una semana de holgorio*, and *Babel*, which last is written to criticize the Radical Party and to divert the public by ridiculing the government. *Cacambo*, a series of short stories, was also written with a like sarcastic intent. .

paintings and a Silver Medal for etchings; in the Buenos Aires Exhibition he was also awarded a Gold Medal.

He is a member of the National Committee of Fine Arts; has been member of the jury at various exhibitions of Fine Arts carried out with official patronage; since 1908 he has been Director of the Academy of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires, and he is an Honorary member of the Brera Academy of Fine Arts of Milan.

The best known paintings of Savinio are: *Caín*; *Vida honesta* (acquired in 1903 for the Galleria Municipale of Udine); *La hora del almuerzo*; *Noche en los bastiones*; *El farol*; *La quinta abandonada*; *El Riachuelo*; *Blanca*; *Noche pampeana*; *Futura*; *La cantera*; *El cardal*; *El* and *La hora del reposo* which is in the National Museum in Buenos Aires.

Among his etchings the most notable are: *Pax*; *Campo di fiori*; *El cimiterio de los Andes*; *Noche*; *El Puente Alsina*, and *Noche en la plaza*.

torney. In 1900 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress for one term where he showed parliamentary ability of the highest order. While a member of Congress, he became associated with the Commission of Public Works which was influential in connecting the capitals of the Provinces by railways and in obtaining the permit for the Cordovian railway to enter the Federal Capital. He assisted materially in bringing about more healthful conditions in the provinces and was instrumental in constructing the Courts of Justice.

The end of his legislative period came at the time of the election as President of Doctor Manuel Quintana which pointed Dr. Torino Minister of Education and Culture. The death of the First Minister and the consequent resignation of the entire cabinet prevented Dr. Torino from carrying out the extensive reforms which he had planned. Among the achievements of his brief period as Minister may be named the construction of the new immigrant station.

JOSÉ IGNACIO LLOBET

*Legislator; m
affairs.*

JOSÉ IGNACIO LLOBET was born in 1863 in Rosario de Santa Fe and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* of the city and the Law School of the University from which he received a law degree in 1887. While still a student he contributed to the magazine *El Porvenir* and served, in 1885, as Secretary of the Committee of the Autonomist Party, exhibiting at that time the interest in journalism and politics which determined his later career.

His studies completed, he returned to Santa Fe in 1887 to take control of *Nueva Época*, a local newspaper which he obtained in the following year and his appointment as Secretary to the Governor.



which proposed the candidacy of Dr. Sáenz Peña (1910).

Dr. Llobet's published works include: *Apuntes complementarios de introducción al estudio del derecho*, Buenos Aires, 1883 (in collaboration); *Sistema rentístico de la provincia de Santa Fe*; *Investigaciones e informes sobre ferrocarriles*.

in September, 1904, Brigadier General; in May, 1910, Major General. and on the tenth of May, 1918, Lieutenant General.

General García has held many official posts: he has been Chief-Prosecutor in the Military Courts; Chief of Divisional General Staff; Member of the Council of War for Officers; General Secretary of the Army General Staff; Chief of the Army General Staff; Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Division; Commander of the Central Division; Member of the Supreme Council; Chairman of the Committee on Promotions, and is now Chief of the Supreme Council of War for the Army and Navy.

General García has never accepted elective office, but was the Official Representative of the Argentine Army at the first Centenary of Chilean Independence in Santiago de Chile in 1910.



1896 he was made Secreta
corps of school inspectors;
Chief of Ward in the Child
pital; in 1905, Inspecting Ph
the National Council of Edu
1906, Secretary of the Schoo
cine; in 1908, Director in th
Administration, and in 1909,
of Anatomy in the National I
Girls.

Although Dr. del Campo ha
active physician, he has give
part of his time to the study
tice of painting in which his f
was the Italian painter Dec
nifante. He has devoted 1
landscape.

His first exhibition took pla
From that time he has had :
all the *Salones Nacionales* :
at Santiago and San Francisc
only won two prizes: a Bro
at the International Expositi
Centenary, of Buenos Aires,
his picture *El río Itapé*, and
Medal at the San Francisco

1914 member of the Argentine Committee at the Exposition of San Francisco. 1914; President of the Committee of Fine Arts. 1919.

Since 1911 he has been the Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts and is a member of the National Committee of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires.

He has written much for the newspapers and magazines, especially for *La Nación*, where he uses the *nom de plume* *José Bálsamo*. In 1904 he published the novel *El romance de un médico*, and in 1908, *Vibraciones y reflejos*.



Professor in the Faculty of Sciences, Buenos Aires; in 1906 he was appointed Professor of Analytic and Agricultural Chemistry in the University of La Plata; from 1906 to 1919 he was an academic member of the Faculty of Natural Sciences in the same University where, in 1913, he rose to be President, a post which he held until 1916; in 1919 he reached the highest point of his career upon being designated Dean of the Faculty of Chemical Science.

From 1899 to 1906 he occupied the post of Chemist in the Ministry of Agriculture; from 1906 to 1919 he was vice-Director of the La Plata Museum. Important scientific institutions have honored him by electing him to their membership: he is a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Madrid, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Barcelona, 1910; a Member of the *Société Chimique de France*, of the *Académie des Sciences de Toulouse*, and of the

RAFAEL BLANCO

Admiral.

RAFAEL BLANCO was born in the city of Buenos Aires on the eighth of January, 1855, and when but eleven years of age began his nautical career by offering himself on probation and winning a place in one of the few ships of the Argentine Navy.

In 1866 he was appointed Marine Guard; in 1868 he had just passed his eighteenth birthday and had already taken part in the war against Paraguay when he was made Ensign; in 1870 he entered the Military School, where he continued to study and where he was put in command of the Cadet Corps of the Naval College. After winning promotion to the ranks of Second and First Lieutenant in the Army, he re-



López Jordán of Entre Ríos, 18; the naval campaign of Santa 1884; in the Revolutions of 1891, 1893 and in the campaigns of La Plata and Río Negro.

Since 1896 he has been a member of the Supreme Council of War and Navy; in 1904 he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and in 1910 to that of Admiral; he presided over the Upper Council of War and the Navy until 1920 when he retired.

Admiral Blanco has the right to the following decorations: the Medal of the War with Paraguay granted by the Argentine Government; the Bronze Cross of the same name granted by the Brazilian Government; the Iron Cross granted by the Paraguayan Government; the Gold Medal of the Campaign of the River Uruguay; the Gold Medal of the Campaign of the Andes, and that of Commander in Chief of the Order of St. Mauritz and St. Lazarus, an honor bestowed upon him by Victor Emmanuel of Italy in 1911.



to Buenos Aires in 1905 was appointed Professor in the Conservatory.

Drangosch's reputation rests upon his work as a concertist: he began to give concerts while he was a student in Berlin and has continued with great popularity until the present time. He has also written some pieces of relative importance, among which are *El sueño de un baile*, a suite, and *Variaciones sobre un tema original*.



Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters; in the same year he was chosen vice-Dean of the Faculty of Science of the University of La Plata and in 1906 Member of the Upper Council of the same university.

He has contributed articles to various magazines, to the Annals of the Law School and to the University Magazine.

FLORENCIO PARRAVICINI

Actor; sportsman.

FLORENCIO PARRAVICINI, the son of Reginaldo Parravicini and Rafaela Romero, was born on the twenty-fourth of August, 1876, in the city of Buenos Aires and attended the British Academy where he received his diploma as Bachelor in 1896.

From his youth he has given evidence of extraordinary versatility, boldness and love of adventure. His reckless venturesomeness once nearly cost him his life, for he embarked on a piratic cruise to the coast of Patagonia where his vessel was seized by an Argentine man-of-war and all on board were carried prisoners to Buenos Aires. He was set free, however, and later took part in two revolutions.

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	<p>He has touched life at many a point. Early in the year 1898 he was appointed Chief of the Anarchist Division of the Harbor Police; less than a year later he was promoted to the rank of Captain of Cavalry in the Argentine National Guards. He is a well known aviator and holds a national record for having flown from Buenos Aires to Rosario in an hour and forty minutes; he holds the record for height in flight with four passengers in 1911 at Buenos Aires (4,800 metres); he is the Argentine champion of short rifle and pistol shooting; he is an expert yachtsman and boxer, and has won various prizes in automobile and cycle races.</p> <p>His reputation is, however, chiefly that of the theatre: the Argentine considers Parravicini the leading comedy actor on the national stage; he has appeared in many parts and has often written the plays which he has presented.</p> <p>He is the President of the Argentine Association of Actors.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

LISANDRO OLMOS

Soldier; public official

LISANDRO OLMOS was born in Catamarca in 1847. At the age of nineteen having completed his education at the schools of his native city and of Córdoba he joined the national army which his bravery, at the Battle of Tucumán in 1881 as a Second-Lieutenant of artillery brought him promotion to Captaincy. Numerous brilliant exploits followed in a military career which he terminated as Colonel of the National Guard, a commission which he held for twenty-five years.

His military associations led to active interest in political affairs, which resulted in his election in 1872 as Deputy to the National Congress for the Province of Catamarca, which post

Aires; Member of the Board of Directors of the Buenos Aires Railroad for five years; Academician of the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine of La Plata.

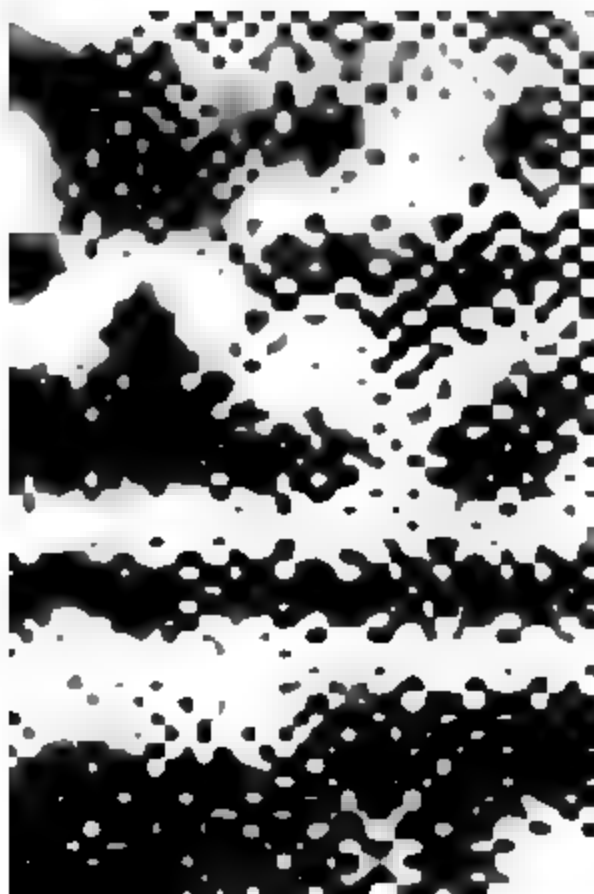


many exhibitions: in 1887 he was decorated with the Cross of Carlos III. At the Grand Exhibition of Fine Arts held in Madrid; his great painting *Paso de Diamante* was awarded the Silver Medal at the St. Louis Exposition and was later acquired for the Government House of Paraná; he was awarded Gold Medal at the International Exposition of Buenos Aires, 1910.

He is the author of two *Suites*, two *Obertures*, four *Tiempos sinfónicos*, *Marcha triunfal*, an *Intermezzo*, a vocal symphonic-poem entitled *Perseo*, considered as his masterpiece, and also two operas — *I Doria*, in four acts, and *Shafra*, in one act.

vador and of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences of Cádiz, Spain.

Among his published works are *Protasio Lucero (Un porteño en provincias)*, Salta, 1919, a study of urban and rural manners in Argentina, and *La muy amada*, short stories, Córdoba, 1920.



tral Northern Railway; in 1893 he was appointed Engineer of the Sanitary Works of the Capital; in 1894 he was nominated Chief Engineer of the State Department of Civil Engineer; in 1896 followed his nomination as Chairman of the Committee to study the means of preventing the recurrent inundations of Salta; in 1897 he was Director of the extension of the Central Northern Railway from Salta to Zubiría and Inspector General *ad interim* of Railways; from 1898 till 1900 he was Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Works and during 1900 served as Engineer of the distribution dam La Puntilla on the river San Juan. From 1901 to 1905 he held the post of Director General of Public Works, and Administrator of the Water Works, Superintendent of Irrigation and President of the Board of Irrigation. Under his supervision the tank of re-enforced concrete, with a capacity of 5,55,000 liters — up till then the biggest in the world—was built to supply the Capital with potable water

and Physics, to which post he was appointed in 1895 and which he still holds.

He belongs to the Radical Party: he took part in the Revolution of 1890, served as President of the Young Men's Civic Union; was Head of the district of *Catedral al Sur* in 1899, and in 1899 was Delegate of the University to the Committee of Reception to General Mitre on his return from Europe.

He has held many honorific posts and has received many tokens of the esteem in which he is held: in 1903 he was presented with a Gold Medal at the Exposition of Hygiene; in 1905 he was Delegate for the National Government to the Third Scientific Latin-American Congress, which was held at Rio Janeiro, where he presided over the Engineering and Mathematics Section; in 1907 he was chosen member of the American Society of Civil Engineers of New York; at the St. Louis Exposition he was presented with a Gold Medal for his project for the "Diccionario del Cadillal"; in 1908 the Nation



816	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p><i>en la Argentina</i>, which was published 1915, was written at the request of Engineering Congress at San Francisco held to celebrate the opening of Panamá Canal.</p>
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dency of Dr. Figueroa Alcorta, and during his term of office gave evidence of his extensive knowledge of financial matters. In 1912 he was, for a second time, elected Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, which post he resigned after a year to become, for a second time, Minister of Finance.

In 1913 he was one of the founders and organizers of the Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires and its first President until 1915; in 1914 he organized and was President of the International Prison Congress, and the same year was elected a member of the Faculty of Economics; in 1916 he was Argentine Delegate to the High International Commission of Uniform Legislation which met in Buenos Aires. In 1917 he was offered the post of Minister to London, but declined the offer partly for personal reasons, but principally because he was not in accord with the foreign policy of the government then in power. The same year he was named Delegate to the Upper Court of Appeals.



ALFREDO GRAMAJO GUTIÉRREZ

Painter.

ALFREDO GRAMAJO GUTIÉRREZ, the son of Salvador Gramajo and Mercedes Gutiérrez, was born on the twenty-ninth of March, 1893, in the town of Monteagudo, Province of Tucumán. He went to the city of Tucumán for his primary education and later attended the *Colegio Nacional*; but nobody ever taught him painting for, to put it in his own words, "I had no other guide than tradition and the customs of days gone by." He studied drawing in the *Sociedad Estímulo de Bellas Artes* of Buenos Aires in 1912.

He is a sincere painter of the provincial life of his country: the Argentine Indian has no better interpreter in color than Gramajo Gutiérrez.



named titular Professor of Diploma Law and ultimately Professor of Economic Sciences, in which Faculty has served as vice-Dean.

Dr. Suárez organized the Sanitary and Veterinary Section of the Agricultural Department, has occupied the position of Second Chief in that Department, and is at present Director General of the section of Cattle Breeding.

Dr. Suárez has been honored by election to the following learned and scientific societies: Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of History and Arts of Cádiz; Corresponding Member of the Faculty of Law of Guatemala; Honorary Member of the *Sociedad Colombiana Orubense de Huelva*; Honorary President of the Italian Union of Plata which contains 8000 members; Honorary member of the Spanish Republican Federation; Honorary Member of the Students' Club of the School of Juridical and Social Sciences of Rio Janeiro.

He is the possessor of various degrees



MANUEL MARÍA OLIVER

Teacher; journalist.

MANUEL MARÍA OLIVER, the son of Tomás Oliver, a well known author and journalist, and María Echeverría, was born on the eighteenth of January, 1877, in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he was educated, in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University to which he returned many years later and in 1907 won his degree as Doctor of Philosophy and Letters on presenting a thesis upon *La ensenada de Barragán* — a contribution to the colonial history of Argentina.

Meantime he has lived an active life as journalist and teacher: his inherent disposition to authorship led him to set up a school journal entitled *El Escudo Argentino* when he was only twelve



1913 served as Secretary to Governor Arias of the Province of Buenos Aires. He has, however, written much: in addition to his multitudinous articles for the daily press he is the author of pamphlets, historical monographs and novelettes, some of which have been widely read.

River Negro, that of Knight of the First Class of the Danish order of St. Olaf, and that of Knight of the Order of Daneborg, an honor granted him by the former Czar Nicholas of Russia through an "ukase" published in 1902.

Besides these honors, he has been appointed to fulfill important duties and high commissions: he has served as Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Naval Division in 1897; Member of the Committee appointed to revise the "organic law" of the Argentine Navy; member of the Committee for the construction of the National building for the Naval Museum and Naval Club, 1911; Commander-in-Chief of the Third Naval Division and Director of the Naval Works and Chief of the Military Zone of the Northern Basin of the port of Buenos Aires. At present he is Governor General of Ports.

He has never held an official post but was one of the founders and is the vice-President of the Society of Etchers and Water-Colorists. He has contributed drawings and sketches to the magazines *Augusta*, *Plus Ultra* and *Caras y Caretas*.

He has essayed portraits, landscapes and interiors, in addition to water colors and etchings, and has done creditable work in several fields: his portraits made a favorable impression in the Salon of 1909, and his landscape *Atardecer en el Arroyo* is in the National Museum of Buenos Aires for which it was acquired in 1920.



the Treaty of Commerce with Chile. Since 1917 he has been one of the rectors of the *Banco de la Nación* since 1919 has been its President.

Sr. Apellániz is a large land-owner possessing the *estancia* Santa Catalina of 25,000 *hectáreas* in Ayacucho and second in Saavedra on which he produced choice grain and stock.

He has been a member of the Radical Party since its foundation in 1890.

836	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
-	<p>1915 and 1916, Aide in the Emerge Hospital.</p> <p>He has also held appointive posts was Professor of Physics and Biolog Chemistry in the Veterinary Schoo La Plata in 1918, and in 1919 charge of the practical work in logical Physics in the Institute of l siology of the Medical School.</p> <p>He is the author of various art and pamphlets on the action of adr line and amine in muscular fat and has also given special attentio the effects of curare — the poison by Indians in their envenomed arr</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

Colegio Nacional Carlos Pellegrini; Minister in the Provincial Federal Government in Córdoba, in 1918; Delegate of the Radical Civic Union in San Luis, Corrientes, Entre Ríos and Buenos Aires; he has been delegate to pedagogical congresses in various cities and to other congresses of a national and international character, and he is at present Teacher in the *Colegio Nacional* and titular Professor of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires. In 1920 he was elected Deputy to the National Chamber of Deputies for the Province of La Rioja.

Dr. Moreno was instrumental in founding the Association of Students of Pedagogy, the Radical Club of La Rioja, of which he is still the President, and the periodical *El Intransigente*. He is the author of more than twenty monographs on educational and political topics and of *La enseñanza secundaria* (thesis), 1912.

an *estancia* situated on the Pa River—where he has 5,500 *hect* planted in grain—and *Pinas* in Cór where there are 80,000 *hectáreas* extensive pasture lands and magnif woods.

Sr. de la Torre has been Presi of the *Sociedad Rural*, the prin land-owners' organization of Ar tina; President of the Farm Mar vice-President of the Board of the tenary Hospital; President of the vincial Committee for the Protectio Agriculture; President of the Sout League; National Deputy from 191 1916 and candidate for the Presid on the ticket of the Progressive D cratic Party in 1916.

His published works are confine magazine and newspaper articles pamphlets, for the most part politic



in the *Sarmiento* — the first in 1901 and 1902 during which he visited Asia, Africa and Europe, the second in 1905 in which he served as Second in Command and the third in 1916 in which he commanded the ship. In 1902 he accompanied the famous Nordenskjöld expedition to seek the South Pole and from 1916 he served as Chief of the Hydrographic Division in the Navy Department.

He holds the following decorations: the Cross of the First Class of the Order of Wasa, granted by Norway and Sweden to commemorate the Nordenskiöld expedition, and the Cross of Merit of the First Class granted by the Government of Spain.



Buenos Aires; in 1918 he was honored by election as a member of the Council of the Faculty of Letters, and in 1920 was chosen of the University Academic member of the same Faculty.

In 1910 he was sent to Paris as Argentine Minister, a post which he occupied until 1916.

Señor Enrique Larreta is best known as an author. *La gloria de don Ramon*, 1908, a historical novel of the Colonial period of which the scene is laid in Lima, Peru, has been universally praised and has been translated into many languages. Besides this book, he has also published: *De camino*; *Arten*; *Paroles de la veille*; *La lampe d'arg* and *Discursos diplomáticos y políticos*.

ing from Paris in 1901, he was pointed Physician of the Merc Hospital and soon afterwards chosen substitute-Professor of Psychics in the Medical School of Buenos Aires.

Doctor Amable Jones is at present vice-President of the Association of Neurology, Psychiatry and Legal Medicine. In the elections held in March 1920 he was the candidate of the Radical Party and was elected Governor of the Province of San Juan, a position which he will hold until 1923.

He has written many pamphlets and communications to the Medical Association of Buenos Aires, and over thirty articles on neurological subjects. Well known are his *Lesiones del alcoholismo*; *Los centros nerviosos*; *Lesiones de la taboparálisis*; *Tumores de la hipófisis* and *La epilepsia*.

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Sciences; in 1918 he was elected Corresponding Member of the American Ornithologists' Union.

He has held a number of official positions: he was Secretary of the Argentine Commission on the boundary with Chile from 1897 to 1898; under-Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture from 1898 to 1901; Chief of the Entomological Department of the same Ministry in 1901; Official of the *Defensa Agrícola* to combat the plague of locusts, from 1906 until 1912; Delegate of the Ministry of the Interior for the pacification of Indians, from 1912 until 1917. Besides these official posts he served as Editor of the Annals of the *Sociedad Rural* from 1889 to 1891; he was Editor-in-Chief of the weekly magazine *La Semana Rural* of Buenos Aires in 1894 and 1895, and member of the staff of various newspapers, among which were *La Mañana* of La Plata, *El Tiempo* of Buenos Aires, and *Unión* of Valparaíso.

During the year 1881 he made the



BALTASAR OLAECHEA
Y ALCORTA*Teacher*

BALTASAR OLAECHEA Y ALCORTA, son of Pedro Pablo Olaechea and Carmen Alcorta, was born on the twentieth of November, 1857, in the city of Santiago del Estero and began his education there, but for his University course went to Buenos Aires where he obtained the degree of *Agrimensor* in 1895.

Meantime, in his native province, he had entered upon his chosen profession of teacher in which he has had a long and varied experience and has risen to a high place: in 1893 he was appointed Teacher of Literature and History in the *Colegio Nacional* of Santiago del Estero; he served in administra-

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He has written much in pamphl
and in the daily press and has serv
as editor of several newspapers in
Province of Santiago del Estero, incl
ing *El Pueblo* and *El Cívico*.

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HISPANIC NOTES

He has taught in the Normal School, the Military School and the University where he holds the Chair of Botany. He has been Inspector of Secondary Education; he has taken part in important scientific gatherings to which his contributions have added interest: he was a delegate to the Third Scientific Congress of South America, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1905, and to the IV Scientific Congress (First Pan-American Congress) of Santiago de Chile (1908) where he read his interesting study *origen y distribución de las polipoceas argentinas* which was received with much applause.

The greatest service which S. Hicken has lent to the scientific world is probably not in his activities in official posts at the schools and University or in his contribution to scientific gatherings or even through the publication of his botanical works but in the construction of the botanical museum called the *Darwinion* which he has built in the suburbs of Buenos Aires.



ATILIO CHIAPPORI

Art critic; author

ATILIO CHIAPPORI was born of Italian father and an Argentine mother on the seventh of June, 1880, in Buenos Aires, and there was educated in the School of the Saviour, which granted him his Bachelor's degree, and in the University where he studied Medicine for three years, but abandoned it in 1900 to devote himself to the literary career. His articles in the daily press and the magazines were popular; he won reputation also as a conversationalist and a leader in the endless discussions of art, style, form and method which are characteristic of youth; and the life of the cafés in all Latin countries.

He then accepted official employment

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Talero, Joaquín de Vedia and others.

In 1911 he taught for a short time as substitute-Professor of the History of Art in the National Academy of Fine Arts, and he has also lectured frequently on artistic subjects in the National Museum of Fine Arts.

In addition to a great number of articles, sketches and short stories in the newspapers and magazines, Sr. Chiapori has published the following books: *Borderland*, a series of stories, 1917; *La eterna angustia*, a novel, 1908; *La belleza invisible*, his first volume of comments on art, 1919. A volume of sketches of the artistic development of the last decade in Argentina is now in press under the title *El salón del Retiro*.

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	<p data-bbox="317 376 1188 599">Barcelona, 1919, has been received with an unusual measure of praise. She has now in press her lectures on Aesthetic and Literature.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



being appointed to a post in the Municipal Administration he abandoned his journalism to devote himself to his new occupation. He is now the Secretary of an important Municipal Committee that of Estimate.

But his literary temperament could not remain inactive, and in 1907 he founded, together with Señor Roberto Giusti, *Nosotros*, considered the leading Argentine magazine, to which he is a regular contributor.

cities. Still later he extended his studies to the sculpture of Egypt, the Orient and the ancient civilizations of the New World—the Aztec and Inca.

In 1914 he settled in Paris and there studied under Maurice Denis, Bourdell and Drisvier.

Meantime, beginning in 1911, he was exhibiting his work both in Europe and in Argentina, and though his works are not numerous they include some notable pieces. Among these are *Maternidad*, which is in the Polyclinic of La Plata; *Dr. Semprún*, a portrait bust, in the Muñiz Hospital; *Pensativa*, an ideal head; *Familia*, a group, and *Estudio*, which was awarded the Third Prize in the Buenos Aires Salon of 1919.

public life. As a physician he was appointed Head of the Scientific Congress in Paris in 1897 and was selected as physician to General Mitre, then the first citizen of Argentina, and retained the relation until the General's death in 1906. As a public man he has been active in journalism, as one of the advisers of *La Nación*, and also in legislation: he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1906 and there presented bills, several of which became law, on copyright, education, the care of children and the Behuco system of cremation.

Dr. Piñero has had a high reputation as an orator and has written forcibly and acceptably, both on scientific topics, including artificial lactation, and on biographical topics, such as the life and works of Don Emilio Mitre.

Immediately after his return to Buenos Aires in 1889 he won the competition for the position of member of the Staff of the Emergency Hospital and during the same year became a member of the Committee for cleaning up the city of Buenos Aires. Three years later he was appointed Technical Inspector of Hygiene of the Municipal Board of Health, being at that time Chief of the Laboratory of the National Department of Hygiene.

In 1892 he was sent to Europe as Argentine Delegate to study the use of serums in combating Tuberculosis, Diphtheria and on his return in 1893 was appointed Head of the National Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Besides these posts, Dr. Malbrán held that of Chief of the Delegation to study the Bubonic Plague in Paraguay in 1899. There he became infected, as soon as he recovered he went with his investigations. In 1900 he presented the Argentine Republic at the International Sanitary Convention



nos Aires and acted as Chairman of the section of Hygiene in the same Congress.

He has devoted himself to his profession, not seeking public office, but served from 1910 to 1919 as National Senator for Catamarca.

Dr. Malbrán has published many pamphlets on medical topics and is an active correspondent of important scientific publications in Europe. Ever since his early days as physician he has belonged to the Faculty of Medical Sciences, in which he has been titular Professor of Bacteriology, as well as Councillor and vice-Dean of the Faculty. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine.

creasing delicacy and precision phrase and a greater clarity and certitude of thought. In 1908 he published his second volume, entitled *El libro los elogios*; in 1909 appeared *El cabel del halcón* and in 1910 his fourth volume, *La urna*, was issued — all published in Buenos Aires. Since that date Sr. Banchs has continued to contribute occasional poems to the magazines, but they have not been collected for publication in book form.

GUSTAVO J. FRANCESCHI

Clergyman; author.

GUSTAVO J. FRANCESCHI, the son of **Juan Franceschi** and **Cora Enriqueta Arier**, was born on the twenty-eighth of July, 1881, in Paris, but was brought in his infancy to Argentina where he grew up and became a citizen. There also he was educated in the *Seminario Pontificio* of Buenos Aires where he studied from 1892 until 1904 and was ordained.

Father Franceschi has devoted special attention to the problems of labor, labor unions, workmen's cooperative organizations, socialism, syndicalism and other modern forms of collectivism. He is regarded as an authority on these and allied topics on which he is sought as a lecturer in other dioceses as well as in that of Buenos Aires.

He is Professor of Psychology and of the History of Legal Institutions in the Catholic University of Buenos Aires; he is ecclesiastical adviser of the League for the Protection of Young Women, and served as technical adviser to the Catholic American Congress on Syndicalism held at Buenos Aires in 1919.

He has been active both as editor and writer: as editor he has had charge of the publications of the Argentine Catholic Union, including the Social Registry — a collection of information on matters of social interest — and the *Biblioteca Sociológica*; as writer he has produced a great number of articles and pamphlets on social and religious questions and, in addition to these, the following books: *La función social de la propiedad privada en la República Argentina*, 1917; *El espiritualismo en la literatura francesa contemporánea*, 1917; *La Iglesia y la democracia*, 1917; *Los centros de estudios sociales*, 1920.

nicke's name known in Argentina done in long years of study and teaching in the fields of bacteriology was the first Argentine physician to study the microbes under the lense of microscope and was the first to do war against those deadly and invincible enemies of man. Being the pioneer of Buenos Aires of anatomico-pathologic studies he taught pathological-histology and bacteriology, closely following the researches of European scientists as Pasteur and Koch. He established a laboratory in the premises of the *Ciudad Rural* which was attended by many physicians and students, which served not only for the study of human parasitology, but also for researches in cattle parasitology.

In 1907, after many years of active career, he presented his resignation to the post he held in the Medical School and retired to private life to his private practise. No sooner he expressed his wish to retire than a special committee was appointed

ADOLFO NOCETI

Physician; oculist

ADOLFO NOCETI was born on the twenty-third of August, 1877, in the city of Buenos Aires and there was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907 on presenting his thesis entitled *Vitios ópticos*.

Doctor Noceti has devoted himself strictly to his specialty and has won the foremost place among the oculists of Argentina. He has served as Head of the Clinic in the Medical School and since 1912 has been substitute-Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology.

He has also written on topics connected with ophthalmology and is the author of *Tuberculosis del bulbo; Refracción ocular*, and *Blefanopatía*.

Bishop Bustos has written much chiefly in the field of history to which he has devoted himself and in which he has produced many pamphlets and extensive work — the *Anales de la Universidad de Córdoba*, 2 vols., Córdoba 1912.



of Civil Law in the Law Faculty of University; in 1907 he was made Professor of Criminal Law in the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires and soon afterwards elected to Council.

In 1907 the Government commissioned him to inspect the harbor of Plata and to visit the Patagonian ports with a view to establishing local customs-houses. Several years later he held the post of Minister of Public Works and Minister of Government in the Cabinet of the Province of Buenos Aires and in 1916 was elected National Deputy.

In addition to his early relation to *El Tiempo* he was for a time editor of *La Argentina*; he has written many articles and is the author of two books, *La ley penal argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1903, and *Enfermedades de la policía argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1905.

he was appointed Teacher of Physics in the *Colegio Nacional* and taught there until 1910, and in 1900 he taught Topography in the War College.

Sr. Aguirre has held public positions of importance; in 1903 he served as Head of the Municipal Department of Public Works; from 1903 until 1916 he was Counsellor of the Municipal Government, and in 1916 he was appointed Secretary to the Municipal Department of Public Works.

He has also executed engineering works: in 1883 he had charge of boring artesian wells, of the installation of running water and sewers in the city of La Plata and made the studies of the Sierra of Olavarría and Tandil constructing reservoirs.

Though he has published no book he has written a number of pamphlets on geology and mineralogy.

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by election to the Council of the School.

In 1908 he was entrusted by with the defence of her interests in suit with Bolivia.

In 1918 he was elected National deputy for the Province of Buenos Aires and sustained a vigorous opposition to the policies of President Yrigoyen.

Dr. Sánchez Sorondo is the author of the *Código Rural* of the Province of Buenos Aires.

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gorous and effective propaganda in the press for Argentina and her products. On two occasions he was commissioned by the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires to sign the documents for government loans.

He has served as Honorary President of the South-American Bank-Note Company and has been the representative of the Argentine Government on the board of directors of the Trasandine Railway in London. He was one of the eighteen founders of the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires.

MIGUEL DE ANDREA

Bishop.

MIGUEL DE ANDREA was born on the fifth of July, 1877, in the town of Navarro, Province of Buenos Aires, famous as the place where Dorrego was shot (Dec. 13, 1828).

He dedicated himself to the Church and went for his early education to the Seminary of Buenos Aires. On completing the course there he went on to Rome where he studied in the Gregorian University, received his degree of Doctor of Ecclesiastical Law and was ordained Priest in 1899.

On his return to Buenos Aires he was first appointed Chaplain to the Monastery of the Dominican Monks of the Church of Santa Catalina de Sena, being made at the same time Private Secre-

tary to Archbishop Espinosa; in 1911 he was appointed Parish Priest of San Miguel to succeed Bishop Orzali who had been designated for the Diocese of Cuyo, and somewhat later took charge of the Workmen's Clubs and was one of the organizers of meetings in the streets and squares of the city. He was also one of the founders of the Argentine Catholic Union and promoted the great national collection for the poor.

In recognition of his energy and talents he was designated Bishop *in partibus* and consecrated on the eighteenth of June, 1920.

ordinary, and in 1913 titular Professor of Clinical Neurology.

Dr. Esteves is an occasional contributor to the professional journals, including the Annals of the Medical and the magazine of the Medical Society of Buenos Aires, and *Pratique Medicale* and *Iconographie de la Semaine* of Paris.





eral Council of Education of the same province; in 1911 he was made Director General of Secondary Education.

Among his most important acts while in charge of the provincial schools were the creation of the School Medical Inspection, the project for educational reform in the Province of Buenos Aires, and the completion of a census.

He is the author of: *Lecciones de física superior*, 1886; *Conferencias sobre electrotécnica*, 1887; *Lecciones sobre acústica*, 1890; *Curso de electrotécnica*, 1894; *Los telégrafos en la República Argentina*, 1891; *Tratado de física general* (various editions), 1896-1907; *Las unidades*, 1890; all published in Buenos Aires.

JUAN ALVAREZ

*Lawyer; teacher;
writer.*

JUAN ALVAREZ, the son of Serafin
ez and Felipa Arqués, was born
town of Gualaguaychú on the third
ptember, 1878. His early education
leted, he entered the University of
os Aires from which he graduated
98 with the degree of Doctor of
prudence.

913 he was appointed Federal Judge
osario, where he also served as
tor of the Third Municipal Census
Founder and First Director of the
ntine Library.

Álvarez is a Corresponding Mem-
of the History and Numismatics
of Buenos Aires.

Professor of History in the *Cole-*

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	<p><i>gio Nacional</i> of Rosario, a post he has held since 1916, he has pursued researches into the history of the province: Among his published works: <i>Orígenes de la música argentina</i>, 1910; <i>Ensayo sobre la Historia de San</i> 1910; <i>Tercer censo municipal de Rosario</i>, 1910; <i>Estudio sobre las guerras civiles argentinas</i>, 1914, awarded a national prize in the competition of that year; <i>Valores aproximados de algunas monedas hispano-americanas, año 1771</i>, 1917, presented before the Numismatics Club; <i>El Plan de Buenos Aires en la República Argentina</i>, 1919.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



LEOPOLDO LUGONES

Author; poet.

LEOPOLDO LUGONES, the son of San-Lugones and Custodia Argüello, born on the thirteenth of June, in the village of Río Seco, Province of Córdoba. There, in the city of Córdoba, he had his primary education and entered the *Colegio Nacional* where he continued until the fourth

year when he was only sixteen years old when he was irresistibly attracted to the literary career in which he then thought could be found. In journalism, he entered the staff of the daily paper *El Interior*, of Córdoba—edited by Doctor Figueroa Alcorchao who some years later was to be the President of Argentina—and there made conspicuous a success from the very

first, that his colleagues predicted his future triumphs.

The provincial environment was, however, too narrow for him, and in 1895, when he was twenty-two years of age and had been active in journalism for six years, he removed to the Capital and joined the staff of *El Tiempo*.

Two years later he was appointed to an official position in the Postal and Telegraph service, where he was promoted to be Inspector and finally Chief Inspector a post which he retained until 1900; from 1900 to 1902 he was Inspector of Secondary and Normal Education and from 1902 to 1904 he was acting General Inspector.

Meantime he was adding to his reputation as a writer of prose and verse which was eagerly read by the public and sought by the publishers of newspapers and magazines.

In 1906 he made his first voyage to Europe, visiting France, Germany, Sweden and Norway. Again in 1911 he left for Europe and established his resi-

versity of La Plata and he is a member of the National Academy of Sciences of Córdoba.

Sr. Lugones has won a high place in the esteem of his fellow countrymen among whom he is frequently referred to as a great intellectual force. He has gained a reputation as a poet, a naturalist, a scientist, and an orator. His work in other fields has been that rather than a popularizer than an original thinker. As a poet he has commanded attention by works which have called forth a world of critical comment. The first of these *Las montañas del oro*, Buenos Aires, 1897, was the book of a young man: it is marked by great force and an equal disregard for rule and tradition, much of it being in effect *vers libre*; his second book, *Los crepúsculos en el jardín*, 1905 on the other hand, is a collection of delicate and almost perfect verses; his third volume *Lunario mental*, 1909, revealed another phase of the author, for in this he found expression for the spirit of revolt against



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don she was asked by the Minister Public Instruction to study the institutions of domestic science, vocational employment for women and others connected with the practical training of women. As a result of these studies published: *Educación técnica de la mujer*. In London she was present at the Congress for the Blind and the first Pan-American Conference. In 1907 she was appointed Professor in the Lyceum of Women and gave the first courses in Domestic Science at this school; in 1911 she became President of the International Women's Congress, and in 1916 retired from active work.

Among the more extensive of her publications are: *Guía de la enfermera*, *Primeros auxilios en casos de accidentes*, and *Masaje práctico*.

PRIAS

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JOSE A PRIAS

Lawyer.

JOSE A PRIAS, the son of Filadelfo and Leopoldo Lora, was born in in the city of Guayaquil where he is a student in the Colegio Nacional. He attended the Law School of the Faculty of Sciences. There he had his graduation in 1927 with a thesis on *El pago de las obligaciones*.

1927 he was appointed Secretary of the National Supreme Court, an office which he held until 1931, during which time he exercised authority in the field of constitutional law. He resigned in 1931 an appointment as Secretary of the Supreme Court, which had been vacated, in consequence of the temporary suspension of that year in

Catamarca, Provisional Federal Governor of the Province. A similar appointment carried him to San Juan during the Intervention of 1907.

Upon frequent and persistent requests, Dr. Frías retired from the bench to occupy the post of Connsel to the Buenos Aires and Rosario and the Central Argentine Railroads of which, on the resignation of Guillermo White, he became President of the local Board of Directors, serving also on the Directorate of the Pacific Railroad, a position which he continues to hold.

Dr. Frías is a charter member of the Bar Association. He has written a number of legal works: *Recapitulación de leyes y códigos de justicia federal dictadas hasta el 30 de junio de 1905, concordadas y anotadas*, an important contribution to Argentine legal bibliography; *Código Penal y de procedimientos en lo criminal ante la Justicia Federal de la Capital y territorios nacionales*, Buenos Aires, 1904, and a *Repertorio de Derecho comercial*.

peal and one on exemptions and pensions.

In 1903 he retired from the Legislature to make a voyage to Europe, but in 1910 he was again elected Deputy. During this term of office he served on the Committee on Judicial Investigations, was active in the discussions of modifications in the Mining Code, and presented bills for the legal representation in Argentina of foreign stock companies, the establishment of schools in Rosario and Rafaela, and the naturalization of foreigners. In 1913, although his term of office did not expire until the following year, he retired to accept the appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile offered him by President Sáenz Peña, a post which he occupied until 1919.

tional Mortgage Bank, a position he held until the current year, 192

In 1913 he was made Counsellor of the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires where at the present he holds the chair of Roman Law. He is also Delegate to the Upper University Council from the Faculty of Ecclesiastical Sciences.

These duties, however, have not prevented him from taking an active interest in stock-raising, and the *La Manas* ranch which he owns with his brother Dr. Marcelino Herrera is a model establishment which has produced many prize-winning anima

JOSÉ LEÓN PAGANO

Dramatist; teacher; artist.

LEÓN PAGANO, the son of Agustino and Angela Rovissain, was born the twentieth of January, 1878, in Buenos Aires, but was educated at the National Academy of Milan, Italy, and the Buenos Aires Art School.

From 1905 to 1908 he was Professor of Literature in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires, and since 1913 has held the Chair of History and Aesthetics in the National Academy of Fine Arts.

A painting by Sr. Pagano, now hung in the Art Museum in Buenos Aires, was awarded a gold medal at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915.

In 1914 he was made an Honorary

Member of the Royal Academy of Florence.

As a dramatist and theatrical director Sr. Pagano has achieved a prominent position in Argentine literary and artistic circles. Among his plays may be mentioned *Más allá de la vida* and *Almas que luchan* which have enjoyed a notable success both upon the stage and in their printed form. Since 1919 he has acted as Artistic Director of the Pagano-Ducasse Dramatic Company where his efforts have met with favorable comment.

In addition to his dramatic works he is the author of various volumes of criticism, travel and other essays, which include *El santo, el filósofo y el artista*, 1918; *La balada de los sueños*, *Al través de la España literaria*, *La ofrenda*, and *Bárbaros y europeos*.

INÉS DORREGO DE UNZUÉ

Philanthropist.

INÉS DORREGO DE UNZUÉ, the daughter of Luis Dorrego and Enriqueta Leizaola, whose names are to be found in eight pages of Argentina's history, was born on the twenty-seventh of May, 1870, in the city of Buenos Aires. There she was educated at home by private teachers.

She married Saturnino J. Unzué, but has no children and has been free therefore to devote herself to works of charity and beneficence in which she has done distinguished service: she is a member of many charitable societies and a generous supporter of asylums, schools and institutions for the sick and the poor; for a number of years she has been active in the United

CARLOS MANUEL RAMALLO

Railroad manager; teacher.

CARLOS MANUEL RAMALLO, the son of Dionisio Ramallo and Zenobia Rodriguez, was born in the city of Córdoba on the second of July, 1873. His early education was received in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires, from which he entered the Engineering School of the University and received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1896.

While still a student in 1891 he was appointed Clerk of the Section on Proceedings of the Criminal Court under Dr. Ramón Pizarro, from which he passed, after an interval of a year and half, to serve under Dr. Ramón T. Igueredo, at that time Judge of the Commercial Court. Six months later he

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<p>the appointment of Assistant to ation Commission of the Fede- tal.</p> <p>reater portion of Sr. Ramallo's s, however, has been in the field ad administration in which he many positions of importance: he was appointed Inspector in road Administration where he ntil the following year when he Technical Inspector of Roads r Engineer of the Second Class. st, 1896, he became a member National Board of Engineers in apacity he served on the Com- for the study of the Bolivian . With the completion of this esumed his duties in the Admi- n office where he became En- of the First Class in 1898 and Chief in the following year. he was appointed Chief Engi- charge of construction of the dine Railraod from La Toma to lores with the completion of a 1905 he became General Ma-</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

nager of the line. In 1908 he was made Manager *pro tem.* of the North Central Railroad from which he passed two years later to the post of Chief Engineer of the National Railroad Administration Office. In June 1910 he accepted the appointment of Chief of Railroad Development, a post which he resigned in 1917 to become General Railroad Manager, until his retirement from public life in the following year.

In conjunction with his active public duties Sr. Ramallo has held since 1915 the chair of Transportation and Rates in the School of Economics of the University.

He is the author of many treatises on subjects related to his profession, including his *Memoria sobre el valor economico de la zona ferroviaria dependiente de Rosario y su crecimiento eventual debido a la construcción del puerto*, which was submitted as a report of his investigation of this question at the request of the National Government.



he was in charge of the Bureau of Information on Public Lands under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, and in 1904 he was appointed Professor in the *Colegio Nacional* and Director of the Zoological Garden, a post which he still retains.

Besides his numerous articles and pamphlets, he has published the following: *Trepando los Andes*, 1904; *Atlas de mamíferos argentinos*, 1913, in collaboration; *Hagiografía argentina*, 1915; *Alfombras y tejidos criollos*, 1916. He is the editor and leading contributor to the *Revista del Jardín Zoológico*, of which sixteen volumes have appeared.

He organized the company *Onelli Limitada* which specializes in the manufacture of hand-made carpets with original native decorations.

DE ROGATIS	929
<p>CUAL DE ROGATIS</p> <p><i>Musician.</i></p> <p>DE ROGATIS, the son of Vigogatis and Filomena Porcella, emigrated from Italy with their family in 1883 and settled in Argentina, in Buenos Aires on the seventeenth of August 1881.</p> <p>He entered the Conservatory of Buenos Aires where he studied under Carlos Marchal, Julian Williams, Melani and Díaz Alvarado. In 1896 he obtained his diploma as Elementary Teacher of the violin; in 1898 he received the highest honors for his musical ability at the Conservatory; in 1899 he won first honors in music; in 1902, the highest honors in orchestral composition, and in 1903 the highest honors for musical composition.</p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

In 1904 he was named Senior Instructor of Music at the Conservatory and the same year became a member of governing board of the school; in he was placed in charge of the musical programmes of the National Centennial Exposition, and at the present time he is a teacher in the Normal School and the National Institute for the Blind.

He has received many marks of appreciation in his profession and has distinguished himself both as an instructor and a composer.

Among his compositions which have been received with favor are *Afío Zeto, tragedia griega* presented in Colon theatre in 1915 and *Hucmac, ópera lírica* in 1916, which has been presented in various opera houses throughout South America and in Rome under the personal direction of the author. He has also written organ music which met with the general approval of critics who have especially praised *Oratorio laico* and *Paisaje otoñal*.

ANGEL H. ROFFO

Physician.

H. ROFFO, the son of Juan born in 1882 in Buenos Aires was educated in the schools of the University. There he won as Doctor in 1910 and was the Medical School prize for on *El Cáncer* which was furthered by publication at the University.

fo had already, while a student, published another paper on cells and forth made Cancer his special

rapid advancement in his and held many posts of importance in the National Department of the Medical School, the Museo de Spanish Hospitals. He is at

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present substitute-Profesor of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School

The list of his publications is a long one, and includes several works on each of which the most important is *La anestesia experimental*, Buenos Aires, 1905

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HISPANIC NOTES

ULIÁN BARRAQUERO

Lawyer.

ULIÁN BARRAQUERO, the son of Francisco Barraquero and Gertrudis Gutiérrez was born in the year 1856 in the city of Mendoza and had his early education at the *Colegio Nacional* of his city, but in 1874 he entered the school of the University of Buenos Aires from which he received his degree in 1878 with a thesis on *Exposición y práctica de la ley constituyente argentina* which won the praise of the Academy.

Returning to his native province he was in 1879 appointed Teacher in the *Colegio Nacional* of Mendoza, and elected the same year Provincial Minister of the Interior and of Finance, a position which he held until 1881 when, in

BARRAQUERO

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ial Deputy, an office which he until 1910, serving on important ttees, including the Legislative ittee in 1899, the Finance Com- in 1901, and the Committee on Works in 1902-04. He was re- ble for the introduction of laws to t the wine industry, to reorganize rgentine National Bank and the ial Mortgage Bank, to create Fe- Courts of Appeal; and to provide al registration of property. He istrumental in bringing about the ercial Treaty with Chile in 1909.

AND MONOGRAPHS

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had important duties in relation
ensus: he was one of the direc-
ie census of 1881 of the provin-
enos Aires, of the school-census
of the Republic, of the census
of the city of Buenos Aires, of
is of National Property in 1888
a leading part in the census of
irs up to 1916.

a member of the National
of Sciences of Córdoba, Ho-
Member of the Royal English
Society, Member of the
ical Society of Paris, of the
onal Institute of Statistics, of
mercial Geographical Society
, of the Statistical Society of
nd Corresponding Member of
onal Historical Society of Ve-
and of many other historical
raphical societies.

Paris Exposition in 1889, he
arded a Gold Medal and two
edals for his works and at the
Exposition he received a diplo-
medal; he has received foreign

decorations—the Iron Crown of Austria-Hungary, and the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy; he is also an official of the French Academy and has the Honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Córdoba.

As a writer, Dr. Latzina has published pamphlets on many subjects and is the author of the following books: *Censo escolar de la República Argentina correspondiente a 1883*; *Virutas y astillas*, 2 volumes, 1885, 1889; *Géographie de la République Argentine*, Paris, 1890; *L'agriculture et l'élevage dans la République Argentine*, Paris, 1889; *La mortalidad en 18 ciudades argentinas*, 1890; *Diccionario geográfico argentino*, third edition, 1899, and *Suplemento al Diccionario geográfico argentino*, third edition, 1908.

ANGEL ESTRADA

Man of letters.

ANGEL ESTRADA was born in Buenos Aires on the twentieth of September, 1872, of distinguished family. He is the son of Angel Estrada, nephew of José Manuel Estrada, the famous Catholic leader, and descendant of Don Santiago de Liniers, Count of Buenos Aires and Viceroy of Río de la Plata—the region which is now Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay—who was shot by the Argentines in the revolutionary struggles of 1810.

Angel Estrada was educated in his native city and received his degree of Doctor of Laws in the University. Soon afterwards he began to teach in the *Collegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires and has continued there until the present time. Meanwhile, in 1914, he was elected a

IANO DE VEDIA Y MITRE

Writer; teacher.

IANO DE VEDIA Y 'MITRE, the son of the famous statesman, soldier and author Bartolomé Mitre, was born in 1880 in the city of Buenos Aires and educated in her University. He received his degree as Doctor of Law in 1903 on presenting a thesis on *El régimen del Ministerio* to his distinguished grandfather stood

years later he was appointed professor in the High School of Commerce and in 1908 won the post of sub-Professor of History in the University where he now holds also the post of substitute-Professor of Constitutional Law in the Law School and Professor of the Interpretation

of the Constitution in the School of Economics.

Dr. de Vedia y Mitre is the author *Cuestiones de educación y de crítica*, 1907; *El deán Funes en la historia argentina*, 1909; *Historia argentina*, 1910; *El gobierno del Uruguay*, 1917.

RAWSON DE DELLEPIANE	943
<p>RAWSON DE DELLEPIANE</p> <p><i>Physician.</i></p> <p>RAWSON DE DELLEPIANE, the Argentine woman to receive the first Doctor in Medicine, and one of the leaders in the women's movement in the Republic, was educated in Buenos Aires and there won her degree in the University in 1892 when she presented her thesis on <i>La higiene de la mujer</i>.</p> <p>She was serving as a student in the Hospital at the time of the Revolution of 1890 and rendered valuable service to the Revolutionary cause by attending the wounded. When she was granted permission at her first attempt to enter the Park, where several persons had been killed or wounded, she was one of the members of the staff of the</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

Clinical Hospital to accompany her and thus succeeded and there gave aid so noteworthy that Leandro N. Alem, the leader of the revolutionists, sent her a gold watch and a letter of thanks as an expression of appreciation.

In 1891 she was married to Doctor Manuel Dellepiane, a fellow student at the University.

In 1912 she was appointed School Physician: she has served for nine years in the National Department of Hygiene, and she has held the position of School Inspector. She has also taken an effective part in reforms: to her is due the establishment of the Vacation Colony in Uspallata, the improvement of the hours of school attendance, and practical instruction in domestic economy.

In 1910, in one of the Centenary Congresses, she proposed the revision of those sections of the Civil Code which refer to women's rights.

FRANCISCO P. LAVALLE

Chemist; teacher.

FRANCISCO P. LAVALLE grew up and
 located in the city of Buenos Ai-
 re he studied in the now extinct
 of the Humanities, and

in the National and in the University where
 of Doctor

pre-
 a thesis entitled *Las aguas co-
 de la ciudad de Buenos Aires*,
 founded and was the first Head of
 nical Department in the Ministry
 d of Health; he was
 mical Laboratory of the Army,
 hat in the Water

Aires. He has served as Presi-
 several occasions of the Society
 macists; he has been vice-Presi-
 the Sanitary Board, and Sanitary
 r of the Argentine Scientific

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Society; he served on the Commissions on the Argentine Pharmacopia, on Refuse and Cremating Plantas, and on Animal Foods; he represented his country in the Chemical Congresses of Russia in 1906, of London in 1909 and in the White Cross Congresses of Paris and Rome in 1909.

Dr. Lavalle has had a long career as a teacher, beginning in the *Colegio Nacional* and continuing in the Medical School where he teaches Analytic Chemistry; he is also a member of the Academy of the Veterinary School which he has served as a member of the Council, vice-Dean and as its representative in the Upper Council of the University.

In addition to many scientific monographs, he has written several text-books, such as his *Manual de química inorgánica* and *Manual de análisis clínicos, químicos y biológicos*. His *Estudio químico sobre el fermento del cardo de Castilla* was awarded a Gold Medal by the Medical Faculty.

HUMBERTO CANALE

*Civil Engineer;
teacher.*

HUMBERTO CANALE was born in 1876 in the city of Buenos Aires where he attended the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, from which he graduated in 1900 with the degree of Civil Engineer. After leaving the University he entered at once on the practice of his profession, and at the same time the position of Assistant Engineer of Public Works. He served on a special committee to improve the navigation of the Upper Paraná and was later in charge of the installation of luminous buoys on the same river.

In 1908 he was made Chief Engineer of the Buenos Aires Port works, a position in which his extensive know-

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VEGA	949
<p data-bbox="123 665 634 723">JOSÉ MARÍA VEGA</p> <p data-bbox="314 792 770 849"><i>Lawyer; public man.</i></p> <p data-bbox="86 906 825 1193">MARÍA VEGA was born in 1874 in Buenos Aires, and was educated there at the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and the University of Buenos Aires, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1898.</p> <p data-bbox="86 1193 825 1595">At the end of the year 1901, the united Radical and Social parties elected him Provincial Deputy to the legislature of Buenos Aires, in which he became a member of the Legislative Committee appointed to revise the Constitution; in the following year he was made a member of the Finance and Revenue Committee, and in 1903 he was made a member of the Finance and Revenue Committees; in 1905 he was re-elected to the legislature and continued on the Finance Com-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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VEGA	951
<p>Vega is one of the most noted practising to-day before the Ar- courts. He has had charge of important legal cases and for a period was consulting attorney for co de la Nación, a position which igned in order to become a candi- or Congress in 1920.</p>	
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JULIO R. CASTIÑEIRAS

Engineer

JULIO R. CASTIÑEIRAS was born 1887 in Buenos Aires and received education there in the National Industrial School and the School of Science of the University, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Civil Engineer.

In 1908, while still a student, he was made substitute-Professor of Mathematics, and in 1909 was given a permanent appointment to that chair which he continues to hold, giving courses also in Physics and Thermodynamics; in 1911 he became substitute-Professor of Bridges and Roof Construction in the University; in 1914 he was appointed Professor of Iron and Reinforced Concrete Construction in the School of Science.

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JULIO A. ROCA

Lawyer; public man.

JULIO A. ROCA, the son of General Julio A. Roca, was born in 1873 in the city of Córdoba where he attended the *Colegio Nacional*, won his Bachelor's degree and entered the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1895.

On leaving the University, he engaged in the practice of the law, interesting himself especially in corporation law.

In 1904 he was elected National Deputy from Córdoba, a position in which he served for three successive terms. The talent and ability which he displayed during this period were rewarded by his election in 1916 as National Senator from the same province which he continues to represent.

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ENRIQUE M. MOSCA

Public official; lawyer.

ENRIQUE M. MOSCA, the son of Gabriel Mosca and Angela Colombo, was born on the fifteenth of July, 1880, in Santa Fé and was educated there in the *Colegio de la Inmaculada Concepción* and the Provincial University, receiving his Doctorate in Law and Social Sciences in 1906, with a thesis on *Letras de cambio en el derecho comercial*, which won him an appointment as Academician of the University.

On completing his studies he entered upon the practice of the law which he continued until his election as Provincial Deputy in 1912. This was followed by appointment as Provincial Minister of Agriculture and Public Instruction and

later as Provincial Minister of State, a post which he held until 1916.

In 1918 he was elected National Deputy from Santa Fé and served as a Member of the Committees on Codes and Estimate; in 1920 he was elected Governor of the Province.

PEDRO CHUTRO

Surgeon.

PEDRO CHUTRO, one of the foremost surgeons of South America, was educated at the University of Buenos Aires and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904 on presenting a thesis on *Fractura de la extremidad inferior del húmero en los niños*.

He served for a time as Surgeon in the Álvarez Hospital; in 1909 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Operative Medicine; from this he passed to the chair of Clinical Surgery, of which in 1919 he was made titular Professor.

The Great War afforded an opportunity for the full display of his exceptional abilities, until that time hardly realized even by himself. When the war broke out in 1914, he volunteered his

services and was assigned to the Hospital in the *Liceo Buffon* in Paris. There he soon disclosed both professional and administrative talents of a high order. Within a brief period he had under his charge hospitals with a capacity of a thousand beds and was conducting great numbers of major operations; during 1915 these operations were more than 1100 in number, in 1917 hardly less and were attended with notable success.

In September, 1918, Dr. Chutro returned to Buenos Aires and was greeted with many demonstrations of respect and admiration.

ANCHORENA	959
<p data-bbox="91 656 648 714">JUAN S. ANCHORENA</p> <p data-bbox="257 759 749 874"><i>Lawyer; land-owner; public man.</i></p> <p data-bbox="91 920 757 1322">J. S. ANCHORENA, the son of de Anchorena and Mercedes s born in 1878 in Buenos Ai- ucated there by private tutors, hool of the Saviour and the where he obtained his degree of Laws in 1900.</p> <p data-bbox="91 1322 757 1666">red at once on the practice of n this joining his brothers To- lanuel Anchorena—and on the nt of his extensive landed in the Province of Buenos the Pampa Central.</p> <p data-bbox="91 1666 757 1896">he accepted the candidacy for d was elected to the National where he made a highly credit- d as a legislator, introducing</p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

among other projects of law a bill for the construction of the cable from Puerto Madryn to Punta Delgada in the Azores and a bill for the protection of the agricultural interests.

In 1911 he resigned his seat in Congress to accept the position of Mayor of Buenos Aires in which he accomplished public works of great utility, such as the first Subway on Avenida de Mayo, widening various streets and avenues, the Torcuato Alvear Hospital, the Villa Crespo Market and the establishment of the street fairs or free markets which have been of much benefit to the poor of the city.

In 1916. Dr. Anchorena was appointed by President Yrigoyen, Provincial Governor of the Province of Entre Ríos, but felt obliged to resign the post on account of the nature of the instructions which he received after assuming office.

He has been associated with a number of movements for the advancement of agriculture: in 1909 he entered in the character of Counsel the *Defensa Agri-*

ANCHORENA	961
<p> : branch of the Department of ure organized to combat plagues, s, insects and other enemies of er. Soon afterwards he was cho- -President, and in 1915, Presi- the organization; he is one of ctors of the <i>Sociedad Rural Ar-</i> an association composed of the landowners, and he is President <i>Asociación del Trabajo</i>, the tion of employers which repre- : interests of capital in the con- th labor. </p> <p> nchorena has also been sought Jniversity; he has long been a of the Council of Agricultural in 1917 he was elected Dean and : reorganization of 1918 re-elec- ibute to the value of his 'expe- nd counsel. </p>	
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JUAN A. DOMINGUEZ

Chemist; botanist

JUAN A. DOMÍNGUEZ was born on the twenty-first of May, 1876, in El Estero, province of Buenos Aires. He specialized in chemistry and later on studied the same subject in the polytechnic schools of France and Germany. He did not remain abroad sufficiently long to obtain a degree, but he received an honorary degree from the University of Buenos Aires in 1919.

In 1899, he was appointed substitute Professor in Pharmacology at the University. In the following year he was appointed, under the Faculty of Medicine, the Institute of which he became the first director. To-day the Botanical department has more than 50,000 different specimens of vegetables, woods

the best and most complete
on of the kind in South America;

Dr. Domínguez was appointed
te-Professor and in 1914, Profes-
ice 1918 he has represented the
of Medicine in the Upper Coun-
he University.

oo, he obtained the Felix de Aza-
e for the best work on Medical
History and in 1905 the Inter-
l Academy of Botany conferred
the International Scientific Me-
e is a member of the Botanical
phical Institute of Le Mans, of
Société Chimique de France, of the
al Commission for the control of
ne pharmacy, of the Commission
entine Flora, etc.

ias published numerous articles,
ater part of which have appeared
*Trabajos del Instituto de Botáni-
armacología*. He has also written
among which are *Datos para la
médica argentina* (1902 vol. I,
ol. II), and *Apuntes de Botánica*
1904, in collaboration. He has



ARAYA	965
<p>ERFECTO ARAYA</p> <p><i>Lawyer; official.</i></p> <p>o ARAYA, the son of Ramón l Elisa de Velasco, was born the city of Rosario, but went early age to the famous Cole- e Immaculate Conception of in which so many of the en of the Province have been There he obtained the Bache- e and passed on to the Uni- Buenos Aires which granted le of Advocate in 1896. t back at once to his native and obeying a strong desire, ournalism, writing for the two wspapers of Rosario, <i>La Ca- a Reacción</i>. In 1898 his career list was interrupted by the war with Chile which led him,</p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

in company with many other young men, to enlist as volunteers. He was appointed Second in Command of the Fifth Regiment and was ready to march when the skies cleared, amicable relations with Chile were resumed and the volunteers returned to their peaceful occupations.

He took up his pen again, but before the end of the year was appointed Secretary to Dr. Benjamín Figueroa, Provisional Governor of La Rioja. He served also for a short time on the Superior Court of the province, having charge of the organization of the local courts, and this task finished, returned to Rosario, to journalism and the law.

In 1908 President Figueroa Alcorta appointed him on the Committee to Investigate the Customs House of Buenos Aires and in 1911 he was made Counsel of the Customs House.

He had been a member of the Radical Party for years and in 1914 was made the party candidate for Deputy. His candidacy was successful, he was elected served his full term and in 1919 was

ARAYA	967
<p>nted Provisional Governor (<i>Inter-</i> <i>r</i>) of Mendoza where he succeeded restoring normal conditions.</p> <p>addition to his copious contribu- to the press, he is the author of <i>entarios a la Constitución nacio-</i> Buenos Aires, 1906.</p>	
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ROSA GARCÍA COSTA

Poetess.

ROSA GARCÍA COSTA, the daughter of Joaquín García and Rosa Costa, was born in the city of Saladillo, Province of Buenos Aires, in October, 1892. Her elementary education was begun in 1900, but was interrupted in 1905, after which, through her own efforts alone, she acquired a literary knowledge which enabled her to become a teacher of literature in the Normal School of Saladillo and to write two excellent books of poems—*La simple canción*, 1918, and *La ronda de las horas*, 1920.

The poetry of Señorita García Costa has been very highly praised by critics, who declare that she has the gifts of the true poet—imagination and the power of words.

BIBILONI	969
<p>JUAN A. BIBILONI</p> <p><i>Lawyer; teacher.</i></p> <p>A. BIBILONI was born on the fourth of April, 1860, in Buenos Aires where he began his education in the Normal School, continued in the Escuela Superior de Comercio and entered the University of Buenos Aires where he won his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1881.</p> <p>He began to practise his profession in the office of Dr. Ezequiel Pereyra, one of the foremost lawyers of the capital. He was appointed to be City Attorney for the Barracas and member of the Honorable Council. He collaborated also with Senor C6nabulo del Valle, with whom he maintained a close friendship, in preparing projects for Military Governors which have been accepted by Congress and is now in force.</p> <p>In 1893, when Senator del</p>	
D MONOGRAPHS	V

Valle became Minister of War, he appointed Dr. Bibiloni Auditor of the War Department. Somewhat later, when Dr. Lucio V. López was Provisional Governor of Buenos Aires, he was appointed Counsel to the Loan Bank.

But none of these public functions satisfied him and he resigned, declining similar tasks, to devote himself to his private practice and to the chair of Civil Law in the University to which he had been appointed. In 1907, at the insistence of President Figueroa Alcorta, he accepted the post of Minister of Justice and Education, but in a few months resigned on finding obstacles placed in the way of the University reform which he proposed. He withdrew at the same time from his post in the faculty of the University and retired to private life.

JOSÉ JUAN BIEDMA

Teacher; historian.

JUAN BIEDMA, the son of Juan Biedma, was born on the twenty-first of July, 1864, in Buenos Aires. He was educated there in the city schools and the Military Academy which he entered, however, without finishing the

course. He had a somewhat adventurous life. He was employed for a time in a commercial house in Montevideo, but when the Revolution of that year broke out, he besought his father, then

Captain of the Eighteenth Division, to permit him to join the revolution with his brother who had resigned from the army to do so. Father and two sons thus entered the movement and

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BIEDMA	973
<p>ls, in 1894, accepted the post of <i>La Revista Nacional</i>. me he had entered on another his activities: in 1892 he had ointed legal representative of of Patagones at the Capital ined a post as instructor in <i>rio Nacional</i>, where he conti-each the History of Argenti-e same period he was also ap-Keeper of the National Ar-post which likewise he retains present, and in which he has f the publication of national s. lition to innumerable articles dailly and periodical press, Sr. has published the following <i>diccionario Biográfico argenti-</i> volume only, in collaboration A. Pillado, 1897; <i>La crónica del río Negro</i>; <i>Suárez y Ola-</i> <i>Atlas histórico de la República a.</i></p>	
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ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

ALBERTO BLANCAS

Diploma

ALBERTO BLANCAS, the son of Manuel Blancas, Professor in the Medical School, and Carmina Vargas, was born on the sixteenth of June, 1864, in Buenos Aires. There also he was educated and gained his degree as Advocate in the University in 1882.

Five years earlier, when he was in youth of eighteen, he had discovered his vocation for the diplomatic career and obtained a post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There he rose step by step until in 1881 he had reached the rank of Sub-Secretary of State. In the following year, on taking his degree in the Law School, he began the practice of the law and was counsel for the defence in the celebrated "Haupt Case."



and he secured the release of his German. Soon afterwards Dr. was appointed First Secretary of the Legation in Berlin and his diplomatic career proper began: in 1884 he was transferred to the Legation in Madrid where he served for a time as *chargé d'affaires*; in 1888 he was transferred to Madrid as First Secretary and after a few months returned to Buenos Aires to serve in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 1890 he resigned his post to devote himself to politics: his first step was to share in establishing the daily *El Globo* of which for two years he was one of the editors; he then secured appointment, with the approval of the Senate, as *Director General de Rentas Fiscales*, serving as administrator of lands in dispute and judge in litigation brought upon such lands: in 1894 he was elected Deputy for the Province of Buenos Aires.

After this post his political career continued for before his term in Congress

closed, he was appointed Secretary to the special mission to Bolivia headed by Sr. Rocha; on the retirement of Sr. Rocha, Dr. Blancas was transferred to Chile where he remained several years during a period full of difficulty for diplomacy because of the constant recurrence of the vexed question of boundaries. He was able to contribute toward the solution of the question and in 1898, at La Punta de Atacama, signed a convention for the delimitation of the frontier.

In 1904 he was appointed Minister to the Holy See and acted as Delegate to the Postal Congress held in Rome. Some time later he was transferred to Brussels where he lent notable services during the Great War and where he still retains his post.

Dr. Blancas has written much for the daily press and for the reviews; he is a lover of the drama and an enthusiastic art-collector; he is the author of *Un viaje a Bolivia*, Santiago de Chile, 1900.

BOMAN	977
<p>ERIC BOMAN</p> <p><i>Archaeologist.</i></p> <p>BOMAN, the son of L. E. Bo- o was then Manager of the old copper mines of Stora Kop- and Catalina Angman, was the fifth of June, 1867, in Fa- den. There also he gained his ication and when he was young botany with special interest; t later, after he fell under lived a while in Argentina of the extraordinary pre-His- mains in the region of Cata- nd gave himself to archaeo- 9 he acquired Argentine citiz- de many excavations on his own</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

account in Catamarca and also in Tucumán, made a thorough study of chronicles of the Conquest for references to the remains, and cooperated in archaeological expeditions: in 1901 and 1902 he was a member of the Swedish scientific expedition headed by Dr. Erland Nordenskjöld which made investigations in the provinces of Salta, Tucumán, Jujuy and in Bolivia; in 1903 and 1904 he was a member of the commission sent by the French Ministry of Education to study the archaeology of the Puna and he then examined faithfully and in minute detail the vestiges left by the ancient inhabitants of that region as well as of the valleys of Salta.

On the completion of these studies in 1904, he went to Paris to make a more exhaustive study of the documents bearing upon the subject. There he remained for several years, with incidental visits to the principal Museums of Europe, studying under the direction of the celebrated Professor Hamy in the *Ecole d'anthropologie* and the *Museum d'Histoire*

and collecting all the documents
on the pre-Hispanic past of
America.

He has written a score of ar-
chaeological pamphlets upon the archae-

Argentina, among which of
interest are *Migrations pre-co-
lombes dans le nord-ouest de l'Ar-
gentine*, Paris, 1915, and *Las ruinas de
los Andes*, Buenos Aires, 1916; he has pub-
lished an extensive work *Antiquités
de la région andine de la République
argentine et du désert d'Atacama*, 2
volumes, Paris, 1908. This book was award-
ed the Combarbier prize by the Institute
of Letters (*Académie des Inscriptions
et des Lettres*); it constitutes the
general study of the archaeology
of the Andine region between parallels
30° south and contains a descrip-
tion of the ancient civilizations of the

He is in preparation a work on the
archaeology of the Province of La Rio-
ja, on excavations made by him
for the Argentine Government.

DIEGO LUIS MOLINARI

Official; writer.

DIEGO LUIS MOLINARI, the son of Miguel Molinari and Paula Ulasini, Italian immigrants, was born on the thirtieth September, 1889. He grew up in Buenos Aires, where he had a hard boyhood marked by severe privations, but nevertheless won an education in the *Colegio Rosć*, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he read Law.

In 1911 he went to the United States to study at the University of Illinois where he fell under the influence of Professor William S. Robertson and had his interest for historical studies kindled. He was the Argentine delegate to the International Students' Conference in Ithaca, New York, in 1913 and thereafter continued his travels to Europe.

On his return to Buenos Aires he plunged into political activities: in 1915 he was President of the Radical Students' Club and travelled over the country making speeches for the party. When the Radical victory of 1916 came he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs—a post which he still retains.

From this time on his political interests were centred in international relations and university reform and in 1917 he made a long tour through Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Uruguay to further his ideals.

He has been honored by election to learned and scientific societies: in 1915 he was chosen an Honorary Member of the History Section of the University, and in 1916 was made Delegate of the Faculty of Arts to the Scientific Congress of Tucumán.

He has pursued his study of history and his writing has been chiefly in this field: he is the critic of historical works for *Nosotros* and author of *Representa-*

e los hacendados, 1914: *El castro y la Nationalité*, 1915: *El estudio de la traza de exportación*, 1916: *El gobierno del Perú*, 1916: *La historia*, 1917: *Bases y formas del espíritu jurídico de Dalmacia*, 1920. In addition to these, in 1917, a new edition with introduction, of the *Biblioteca orientoccidental* of León Pinelo.

JUAN BAUTISTA SEÑORANS

Physician.

JUAN BAUTISTA SEÑORANS was born in 1859 in Buenos Aires and there received his education in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882, with honors, upon the presentation of an experimental thesis on *Vivicauterización del Cerebelo*.

Soon after taking his degree, the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires granted him a scholarship to study Biology in Europe, the only case on record since Dr. Pirovano.

On his return to Argentina in 1886 he won, after a contest in which he had as a competitor Doctor Rodríguez de la Torre, the chair of Legal Medicine and Toxicology in the Medical School of

Aires. Some time afterwards he pointed Director of the Public ry of Buenos Aires and *La Pren-* appointed him Director of its onsultation Bureau; in 1895 and : was elected a member of the al Council.

pril, 1900, he left his multitudi- dors and made another voyage to : he attended the Paris Exposi- that year and visited Berlín, and Turín where he attended the of noted surgeons; he likewise England and Switzerland; in the old Medical School of Turin he co-worker of Rozzola; in Bolog- worked with Alussi, and in Flo- with Greco.

as been honored by election to entia Society of Paris; in 1914

Delegate to the Second Latin- an Medical Congress, in 1918 he ected Counsellor of the Faculty icine.

works are: *Conducción nerviosa*
Influencias de la sección de

LCIDES CALANDRELLI

Jurist; teacher.

LCIDES CALANDRELLI, the son of Calandrelli, an Italian savant, of *Diccionario filológico com-* who lived for the greater part life in Argentina, was born in the city of Buenos Aires. There also educated in the schools of pital and the University which l him the degree of Doctor of n 1898 on the presentation of a on International Law.

subject has continued to be his nterest and occupation; notwith- g the demands of his law prac- 1902, four years after receiving ree, he published his *Tratado de o Internacional Privado*, which l in his appointment the next

year as substitute-Professor of International Law in the University. After ten years of teaching the subject, published *Cuestiones de Derecho internacional privado*, 3 vols. Buenos Aires, 1911, 1912 and 1915. He had been appointed in 1909 to teach his subject in the University of La Plata and in 1919 was also chosen a member of Council.

Dr. Calandrelli has been honored by election to various learned societies including the *Association Littéraire et Artistique* of Paris before which he lectured on literary and artistic problems in 1913, *Association Internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*, the *Comité Maritime International* of France, the *Academia de Legislación y Jurisprudencia* of Madrid, and the *International Law Association of London*.

In 1915 he published *Codificación del Derecho internacional* in Buenos Aires.

ALFREDO ECHAGÜE

Lawyer; public man.

ALFREDO ECHAGÜE, the son of Melchor Echagüe, and Elvira Cordeyro, was born on the twenty-sixth of May, 1872, in the town of San Nicolás, Province of Buenos Aires, but was taken at an early age to the Capital where he was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1902 he was married to Dolores Santamarina and has four children.

His public life may be said to begin in 1904 with his election to the Provincial Legislature; in 1910 he gained advancement by election for a two-year period to the post of Deputy in the National Congress, to which he was again elected in 1914, having occupied the

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ción de indios).

RAMOS	991
<p>JUAN P. RAMOS</p> <p><i>Teacher; lawyer.</i></p> <p>P. RAMOS, the son of Angel J. and Ana R. Valdez, was born twenty-first of August, 1878, in Aires. There also he was educated in the schools of the city and the University of Buenos Aires which he entered in 1906. The University granted him the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Laws in 1912. Ramos has occupied himself in the fields of education and journalism: He began early to write for newspapers, became a member of the staff of <i>La Unión</i>, rose to be manager and retains until to-day his connection with the paper; in 1916 he accepted the post of Professor of Criminal Law in the University of Buenos Aires. In 1917 he was also appointed</p>	
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JOSÉ SANTOS SALINAS

Minister of Education.

JOSÉ SANTOS SALINAS, the son of Félix Salinas and Adela Escutí was born in Olta in the province of La Rioja on the twenty-second of August, 1870. He received his education in the Teacher's Normal School of the Federal Capital and graduated in 1891. Instead, however, of dedicating himself to the practice of his profession, he began the study of Law in the University where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1905 upon the presentation of a thesis entitled *Instrucción primaria y la subvención nacional en las provincias*.

He became assistant-Principal of the evening schools of Buenos Aires in 1892 and Principal in the day school in 1893; and in 1916 was occupying the

position of National Inspector of Schools in Jujuy. Since 1902 he has been Lecturer in History and Geography in the Teachers' Normal School of Jujuy.

In politics, Dr. Salinas has always been a strong Radical, having definitely taken sides with this party in 1891, after sharing in the Revolutions of 1890 and 1893. In 1912 he was elected Deputy, but did not accept the office. In 1916 he was appointed Minister of Justice and Public Instruction in the government of President Yrigoyen.

FRANCISCO URIBURU

Journalist; public man.

FRANCISCO URIBURU was born in Sal-
tado. He received his early education in the
Colegio Nacional of his native city.
He received the degree of Doctor of
Law from the Faculty of the Law
of Buenos Aires in 1895 upon
presentation of a noteworthy thesis
entitled *De la filiación adulterina*.

Journalism drew him away from the
law, and he began to write articles of
important character in *El País* and
La Mañana, which made him well
known.

Recently he undertook to publish *La
Verdad*, in the columns of which he
attacked the present government with
such severity that the partisans of the
Radical Party strongly arraigned him.

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GÜEMES	997
<p>LUIS GÜEMES</p> <p><i>Physician; public man.</i></p> <p>GÜEMES, the son of Luis Güemes and Mario Castro and grandson of Güemes, Captain of the <i>re- gauchos</i>, was born in 1857 in the city of Salta. There he had his education in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i> and won his bachelor's degree. Then, in 1873, he entered the University of Buenos Aires to study medicine and distinguished himself so that he graduated in 1878 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine <i>summa laude</i>. He went on to Paris where similar honors awaited him and where in the end he won his Doctorate with the mark of distinction. He returned to Buenos Aires armed with excellent</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

training and a distinguished reputation to find the way into a successful practice open before him. Seeking no other honors than those of his profession, he devoted himself to his patients and set aside all temptations to political or other advancement, declining such honorable posts as President of the National Council of Hygiene offered him by President Roca as well as elective offices to which he was invited, like that of Governor and Deputy for Salta.

At last, however, in 1907, when he was strongly urged by deputations from his native province, he accepted the nomination and was elected Senator for Salta. Re-elected until 1916 he occupied for several years the post of vice-President of the Senate. At the close of his term he accepted the nomination for the Presidency of the Republic, but withdrew his candidacy long before the election because he found himself out of accord with the course of politics.

He has won the highest esteem of members of his profession and the af-

GÜEMES	999
<p>1 of innumerable patients: as a of respect he was unanimously l in 1912 Dean of the Faculty of ine in which he had already served fember of the Council and Profes- Clinical Medicine.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1000	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>DANIEL J. CRANWELL</p> <p><i>Physician; surgeon.</i></p> <p>DANIEL J. CRANWELL was born on the twelfth of June, 1870, in the city of Buenos Aires, and was educated there in the University where in 1894 he received his degree, with honors, of Doctor of Medicine. The subject of his dissertation was <i>Fístulas congénitas del cuello</i>. After receiving his degree, he continued his medical studies in Paris, Berlin and Vienna.</p> <p>He was a physician in the Clinics Hospital from 1891 to 1893; in 1896 he became assistant surgeon and Head of the Surgical Clinic of Dr. Gandolfo; in the following year he was appointed substitute-Professor of Pathology in the University and Surgeon in the Rawson Hospital which positions he held until</p>
V	IIISPANIC NOTES

CRANWELL	1001
<p>om 1897 to 1908 he gave free in Clinical Surgery; in 1904 he ointed substitute-Professor in Surgery; in 1909 he was ap- titular Professor of External y in the Faculty of Medicine, became a member of the Coun- as also represented the Council iculty of Medicine in the Upper of the University. Since 1910 een a member of the Academy edical School.</p> <p>inwell has received many honors eign countries as well as from he was an honorary member Second Scientific Congress of erica in Montevideo in 1901, ench College of Surgery, 1904, f the Review of the Argentine Society, 1906, Correspondent of ty of Surgery of Paris and of lemy of Medicine of Paris in addition to his medical activities well is also a Director of the ipotecario.</p> <p>s written several hundred mo-</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

1002	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>nographs on surgery which have been published in Argentine, French and German reviews and the following books: <i>Los quistes hidatídicos en la p�blica Argentina</i>, in collaboration with Dr. Marcelino Herrera Vegas, Buenos Aires, 1901; <i>Contribuci�n al estudio de la actinomicosis humana</i>, Buenos Aires, 1904; <i>Cl�nica quir�rgica</i>, Buenos Aires, 1908, <i>Quistes hidat�dicos de los h�mulos largos</i>, 1909.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

BENAVIDES

1003

ARTURO BENAVIDES

Secretary to the President.

ARTURO BENAVIDES, the son of Col. Antonio Benavides and Desideria Racedo, was born in 1875 in the city of Rosario, but was educated at the University of Buenos Aires where he obtained his degree of Advocate in 1902 on presenting a thesis entitled *El matrimonio ante el derecho internacional privado*.

From his boyhood he had been absorbed in politics; as a mere youth he had been Head of the local Committee of the Radical Party in the del Pilar parish of Buenos Aires; during the Revolution of 1893 he had served on several occasions as a delegate to the Central Committee and had established personal relations

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1004	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>with the leader of the Revolution, Sr. Hipólito Yrigoyen.</p> <p>From this moment he was a strong partisan of the Radical cause and when, in 1916, Sr. Yrigoyen was elected President, Dr. Benavides received the post of Secrétary to the President which he still retains.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

MARTÍNEZ DE HOZ

1005

MIGUEL ALFREDO MARTINEZ
DE HOZ

*Land-owner; stock-
breeder.*

MIGUEL ALFREDO MARTÍNEZ DE HOZ, son of José Martínez de Hoz, was born in 1867. He had his education abroad, at various schools in France and St. Peter's School, Woburn Park, Weybridge, England and while in England established relations which have endured throughout his life.

In 1889 he returned to Argentina to take charge for a time of his estates which were then very notable and which have since become famous. They are numerous: *Chapalmalal*, *Las Tuñas*, *Quequén* and *Burzaco*, of which the first is the chief. This great farm, situated in the Southeast of the Province of

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Buenos Aires, has nine miles of frontage on the ocean and a depth of ten miles inland; it contains more than 6000 acres of cultivated land and such a wealth of blooded and prize-winning horses, cattle and sheep as are scarcely to be rivalled anywhere. There is situated also the great house of the owner—a baronial hall closely resembling some of the castles of England.

Sr. Martínez de Hoz spends much of his time in England where he has many friends and is a member of well known clubs, including the Newmarket Jockey Club, the Four-in-Hand Club of Ranelagh, St. James's and the Wellington.

JUSTO	1007
<p data-bbox="140 652 786 711">JUAN BAUTISTA JUSTO</p> <p data-bbox="356 755 858 815"><i>Physician; public man.</i></p> <p data-bbox="89 858 912 1894"> JUAN BAUTISTA JUSTO, the son of n F. Justo and Aurora Castro, was n on the twenty-eighth of June, 5, in the city of Buenos Aires where was educated and has passed his life. had his first schooling in private aca- nies from which he went on to the 'egio Nacional and thence to the Uni- sity. There he obtained the degree of Doc- of Medicine in 1888 and began the ctice of his profession. In 1890 he s appointed substitute-Professor, and 1904 titular Professor of Surgery in University. In the meantime he serv- on the staffs of several hospitals of city and contributed occasionally to medical journals. </p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

He had also interested himself in politics in the Socialist Party, and in 1909 was elected Deputy to Congress in Buenos Aires, re-elected in 1916 and again in 1920. In furtherance of the Socialist programme he edited the newspaper *La Vanguardia*, published various pamphlets, such as *El Socialismo argentino*, and in 1919 went to the International Socialist Congress in Bern, Switzerland, where he was elected Vice-President of the Congress.

Dr. Justo is the author of *Teoría y práctica de la Historia*, Buenos Aires, 1909; *En los Estados Unidos*, Buenos Aires, 1898; *Estudios sobre la monarquía*, Buenos Aires, 1912.

ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO	1009
<p>MICO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO</p> <p><i>Diplomat; land-owner.</i></p> <p>MICO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, the son of Mico Alvarez de Toledo and Marieta Faix, and a descendant of the Alvarez de Toledo family which settled in Argentina in 1779, was born on the 21st of March, 1874, in Saladillo, Province of Buenos Aires. For his early education he was taken abroad and studied at the <i>Ecole Monge</i> of Paris, but his technical training he received at the University of La Plata where the title of Civil Engineer was conferred on him in 1894.</p> <p>From his youth up he was greatly interested in politics: he was hardly more than a boy when he attached himself to the Social Civic Party—later transformed into the Radical Party—and took</p>	
END MONOGRAPHS	V

part, while he was still an undergraduate, in the Revolution of 1893; some years later, he joined Srs. Salaverry and Cantilo in establishing *La Epoca*, the official organ of the party, of which he is the principal stock-holder. In 1916 he was elected National Deputy, but resigned to accept from the party leader, Sr. Yrigoyen, who was elected President at the same time, the post of Secretary of the Navy, from which position he was advanced in 1918 to the place of Minister to London where he continues.

Sr. Alvarez de Toledo is the owner of large estates on which he breeds fine cattle.

GONZALO LEGUIZAMÓN PONDAL

Sculptor.

GONZALO LEGUIZAMÓN PONDAL, the son of Honorio Leguizamón and Petrona Pondal, was born on the twelfth of October, 1890, in Buenos Aires and had his early education there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the Industrial School. In 1907, however, because of his unusual artistic promise, the Government granted him a scholarship which enabled him to study sculpture abroad.

He went to Paris and studied there with so much success that in 1912 three of his works were shown in the Exhibition of the *Société Eclectique* and in 1913 he had two pieces in the *Beaux Arts Salon*.

His work was first shown in the *Salón Nacional* of Buenos Aires in 1911—a

piece entitled *Dolor* which was acquired by the Commission of Fine Arts and now in the Museum of the city of Tucumán. Since then his work has appeared in exhibitions in Buenos Aires in 1914, 1917, 1918 and 1920; in Rio Janeiro in 1915, where his *Torso* was awarded the Second Prize; in Rosario in 1916, and in Córdoba in 1916.

In 1919 and 1920 he was a member of the Jury on Admissions of the Buenos Aires Salon and he is at present Secretary of the Society of Etchers and Water-Colorists.

BUNGE	1013
<p>LEJANDRO E. BUNGE</p> <p><i>Statistician; teacher.</i></p> <p>LEJANDRO E. BUNGE, the son of Oreste Bunge and María Luisa Arteaga, was born on the eighth of January, 1880, in Buenos Aires and was educated there, in the Salesians' School of the Saviour, in the Liceo Nacional and the University. He studied Engineering but did not complete the course. Preferring to travel abroad, he went to Germany in 1901 and entered the School of Engineering of Hainichen where, in 1903, he received his degree as Civil Engineer. On his return to Argentina he continued his studies, giving his attention especially to Political Economy, Sociostatistics and Labor. These studies led him into various relations: from 1911 to 1918 he was a member of the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

BUNGE	1015
<p>unded in 1918 and edits—and also oks. He is the author of <i>Riqueza y en la Argentina, su distribución :apacidad contributiva</i>, Buenos Ai- 917; <i>Intercambio económico de la blica en los años 1910 a 1917</i>, Bue- Aires, 1918, and <i>Los problemas micos del presente</i>, Buenos Ai- 20.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1016	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p data-bbox="390 638 1041 695" style="text-align: center;">EDUARDO L. HOLMBERG</p> <p data-bbox="876 743 1041 801" style="text-align: right;"><i>Natural</i></p> <p data-bbox="274 847 1041 1421">EDUARDO LADISLAO HOLMBERG, the son of Eduardo Holmberg, and grandson of Baron Eduardo Kanlitz Holmberg, an associate of Belgrano in the war for independence, was born in 1852 in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881 when he presented a thesis on <i>El feno</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="274 1425 1041 1885">He had already begun to teach several years earlier, with his appointment as Teacher of Natural History in the Normal School; in 1877 he was made Teacher of Chemistry and Physics; in 1881 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Science of Córdoba; in 1890 he was appointed Professor of Botany in</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

Faculty of Science of the University and chosen a member of the Council; he also served as Inspector of secondary and normal schools.

He had already shown also his marked predilection for the naturalist's life. In 1877 he made an expedition to the Northern provinces in search of specimens; in 1885 he led a scientific expedition to the Chaco and in 1886 another to the Misiones, and from 1888 until 1904 he was Head of the Zoological Garden.

Dr. Holmberg has written much, both in periodicals and magazines, especially in *El naturalista argentino*, *Revista del Jardín Zoológico* and *Apuntes de Historia Natural*, of which he has been editor.

He is the author of a number of books, not only in the field of science but also in that of literature; he has written several novels: *Nelly*; *La bolsa de huesos*; *Viajes maravillosos del señor Nic-Nac*, 1875, and in the field of science he has published: *Viajes a las sierras del Tandil y de la Tinta*, 1884; *Viaje a la gobernación de los Andes*,

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MERCAU	1019
<p>AGUSTIN MERCAU</p> <p><i>Civil Engineer; teacher; inventor.</i></p> <p>JUSTÍN MERCAU, the son of Eliseo Mercau and Javiera Arias, was born in the town of Merlo in the Province of Buenos Aires and there studied in the <i>Colegio Nacional</i>, won his Bachelor's degree and entered the University of Buenos Aires from which he graduated in 1896 with the degree of Civil Engineer. After his studies completed, he returned to his native province where, in the same year, he was made Director of the Department of Public Works; from 1909 to 1911 he was Inspector General of the Province of Buenos Aires to supervise a dike system for the Paraná delta: from 1900 to 1903 he served</p>	
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MERCAU	1021
<p> s also been Professor of Agricultural draulics and Hydrography, with a ilar appointment in the School of iences of the University of La Plata ich he has held since 1912. He is a mber of the Buenos Aires Academy Sciences and an Honorary member the Academy of Letters of the River ate. </p> <p> Sr. Mercau is the author of many entific treatises dealing with the sub- t of Hydraulics. </p> <p> As an inventor he has perfected se- al instruments and devices, among m a Selenium Photometer; an Auto- ingraph for automatically registering e course of a ship; a pressure Hydro- ter; a Profilograph—an apparatus for gistering the contour of the bottom of ers and lakes; a Coördinatograph for e mechanical calculation of coördina- ; a new rectangular Planometer; an paratus for the hydraulic separation sands; a new speedometer, and a w type of movable dam. </p>	
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from 1890 until his death in 1906; in 1892 he was Secretary of the National Convention which nominated the ticket Yrigoyen-Garro for President and vice-President; he served later as Secretary of the National Committee of the Radical Party of which Dr. Leandro N. Alem was Chairman, and of the Provincial Committee of which Sr. Hipólito Yrigoyen was the head.

He planned and directed the Register of properties of the Province of Córdoba made between 1897 and 1900; he served as member of the Provincial Board of Education of Buenos Aires from 1901 to 1905; he was Provincial Senator from 1902 to 1906; National Inspector General of Justice in 1907; Director of the Register of Property in the Federal district and territories in 1908.

Meantime, from the year 1890 until the present, he has been active as a teacher: from 1890 until 1913 he was Professor in the *Colegio Nacional*, and from 1913 until now he has held a chair of Political Economy in one or other

DE TORO Y GÓMEZ	1025
<p>GUEL DE TORO Y GÓMEZ</p> <p><i>Teacher; writer.</i></p> <p>GUEL DE TORO Y GÓMEZ was born in Loja, Spain, and received his education in the <i>Colegio de San Fernando y Santiago</i>, and the <i>Colegio de Escalapios</i> of the city of Granada, where he later pursued the study of Philosophy and Letters.</p> <p>After his studies completed, he entered the journalistic field in Madrid as a member of the staff of <i>Los Debates</i> where he came in contact with many of the great literary men of the Spain of his time including Juan Valera, Gáspar Núñez de Arce and Linares Rivas.</p> <p>His interest in politics led him to accept a position in the Secretary's Office of Sagasta. He soon realized the bright future which a political career</p>	
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offered to one of his temperament, resigning his position, he went to Pa on a visit which lengthened into a residence of thirty-two years in that where he found his real literary career.

At the end of that period, in 1890, influenced by many Argentines who he numbered among his friends, as well as by the desire to visit his son, an engineer in San Juan, he came to Argentina where he became a citizen and the past six years has held the chair of Historical Grammar, established him in the School of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires. He is also a teacher of Latin in the Free Institute of Secondary Teaching and of Historical Grammar in the Girls' Normal School.

His published works include: *Manual de la lengua castellana*; *Nuevo diccionario francés-español y español-francés*; *Por la cultura y por la raza*.

JOAQUÍN LLAMBÍAS

Physician; public official.

JOAQUÍN LLAMBÍAS, the son of Eugenio Llambías and Rafaela Mir, was born in 1869 in the city of Buenos Aires where he received his early education; he entered the Medical School of the University from which he graduated with a thesis on *Sutura de la vejiga en las lesiones de este órgano*, which won the diploma of honor granted by the school.

His career has been marked by activity in varied lines: in addition to his work in connection with the City Hospital and his own private practice he has given a course in Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School, and has taken a notable part in public life.

MANUEL BARRAZA

Rear Admiral.

MANUEL BARRAZA was born in the 1860 and entered the Naval School at the age of eighteen. Graduating as Ensign in 1882, he spent the three following years in service on the iron-clad *Almirante Brown*.

In addition to commanding the coast-guard ship *Independencia* and the Cruisers *Mayo* and *San Martín*, he has held various government appointments of the greatest importance. Having been made Lieutenant in 1886 and Lieutenant-Commander in 1888, he served on the Consulting Committee on Marine; in 1892 he went to Europe as Head of the Commission for the inspection of the Cruiser *Patria* then in process of construction, of which he was later made Commander with the

rank of First Lieutenant; from 1901 to 1904 he was Chief of Staff in the Ministry of Marine, following which he served as Naval *Attaché* of the Argentine legations in Germany and England, in which latter country he was Head of the Commission of the Argentine Ministry to arrange for the purchase of naval supplies. In 1908 he was made Director of the Arsenal at Bahía Blanca with the rank of Captain, later serving in a similar capacity in the Training School for Naval Officers, and as Chief of Staff of the Division of Instruction, in which he became Commander of the First Division.

His appointment as Rear Admiral was received in 1910, followed two years later by that as Director of the Naval School, a position which he held until his retirement from active service in 1918.

His participation, while still a student, in the Río Negro campaign permits him to be numbered among the *Expedicionarios al desierto*.

GUILLERMO WHITE .

Engineer.

GUILLERMO WHITE, the son of Allen White, an American citizen, was born on the twenty-seventh of June, 1844, in Buenos Aires where he was educated at the *Colegio Negrotto*, the *Escuela de Agrimensores*, which granted him the degree of Agrimensor, and the University from which he graduated in 1870 with the degree of Civil Engineer.

In 1872 he was appointed Chief Engineer on the Western Railway; in 1887 he became the attorney for the Southern and Buenos Aires to Rosario Railways; in 1888 he was named President of the local committees of these railways and of the Buenos Aires Tramway Company and retained the latter post until the year 1903; until 1904 he

was President of the local committee of the Buenos Aires Central Railway.

Mr. White is a member of learned and scientific societies: he was Academician of the Faculty of Sciences until 1904 when he resigned and became then an Honorary Member; since 1875 he has been a member of the Civil Engineers Institute of London; he has been President of the Argentine Scientific Society, and of the Club of National Engineers, and is, at present, the President of the Argentine-American Arbitration Committee of the Stock Exchange.

In recognition of his services, the government has given the name of *Ingeniero White* to the port in the vicinity of Bahía Blanca.

HUERGO	1033
<p data-bbox="129 661 646 707">EDUARDO HUERGO</p> <p data-bbox="570 764 782 810"><i>Engineer.</i></p> <p data-bbox="89 867 826 1265"> ARDO HUERGO, the son of Luis A. o, an engineer, and Ana Molina, rn on the twenty-fourth of Feb- 1873, in the city of Buenos Aires he pursued his studies in the <i>Co-Vacional</i> and the University and ted in 1896. </p> <p data-bbox="89 1265 826 1901"> ediate upon his graduation he o Uruguay where he was engaged oad construction work until 1899. ing then to his native country he l for the next five years in con- i with the construction of the y Port. In 1906 he was made In- General of the Rosario Port and continued there until 1908 ie temporarily took charge of the Paraná division. From Septem- </p>	
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ber, 1911 to March, 1912, he directed the work of enlargement of the Military Port. This post he resigned to accept the nomination as National Deputy for Buenos Aires to which he was elected in October, 1913.

Sr. Huergo's recognized authority and ability in matters relating to his profession have brought him many important government appointments: he was Chairman of the Commission for the Study and Development of the Paraná River in 1905; he attended the Fourth Latin-American Scientific Congress in Chile in 1908 as Delegate of the Ministry of Public Works, and was Secretary of the Ports and Canals section of the International Scientific Congress which met at the time of the Argentine Centennial celebration in 1910.

JORGE O. WIGGIN

*Meteorologist;
teacher.*

JORGE O. WIGGIN was born on the sixteenth of September, 1869, in Boston, Massachusetts, and received his education in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1893 he came to Argentina and engaged in surveying work in the Province of Santa Fé; in 1894 he entered the National Astronomical Observatory in Córdoba as Calculator; in January, 1895, he was made Astronomer, Third Class, and promoted to the Second Class in July of the same year, and to the First Class in August, 1896; in 1903 he was made Calculator of the Meteorological Bureau, of which he became Sub-Direc-



TOMÁS ZURUETA

Rear Admiral.

TOMÁS ZURUETA began his career as a student in the Naval School from which he graduated in 1888 with the rank of Ensign and served on the *Maipú* until 1890 when he was reduced in rank for his participation in the Revolution of that year.

In addition to his varied career on active service he has held many important appointments for shore duty: in 1903 he was connected with the Torpedo Division of the Navy; in 1899 he acted, with the rank of Lieutenant, as Secretary to the Chief of the First Naval Division; in 1890 he was Third in Command of the Naval School; in 1903 he served as a member of the Commission on the construction of the armored cruisers *Riva-*

davia and *Moreno* in Italy; in 1905 he was made Chief of Armament of the Arsenal of the River Plate and served as an expert on the Argentine-Paraguayan Commission to determine the course of the Pilcomayo River which forms the boundary between the two countries; in 1906 he became sub-Director of the Naval School; in 1909 Chief of the Hydrographic Commission of the River Plate; in 1910 Chief of Staff of the Arsenal of the River Plate. Later he served as President of the Council of War for Officers and Marines, and finally, as Director of the Naval School and Director General of Personnel in which capacity he received his appointment as Rear Admiral in 1918, after thirty-three year of service.

TORNQUIST	1039
<p data-bbox="89 661 862 718">CARLOS ALFREDO TORNQUIST</p> <p data-bbox="619 766 840 817"><i>Financier.</i></p> <p data-bbox="89 874 893 1907">CARLOS ALFREDO TORNQUIST, the son of Ernesto Tornquist and Rosa Altgelt, born on the thirteenth of February, 1885, in Buenos Aires where he had his early education in the Vertiz Institute and the Institute of Secondary Education, but, while still young, went to England to study at Amblecote School, Leamington, and New College. He received his degree as Bachelor in 1906. From his youth he has devoted himself to finance in theory and in practice. He is the head of the important house of <i>Carlo Tornquist y Cía.</i> founded by his father; President of various companies, including the <i>Crédito Ferrocarrilero Argentino</i>, and the <i>Azucarera Tucumana</i>, and vice-President of others, among</p>	
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which the *Quebrachales Tintina*, the *Refinería Argentina* and *Thompson Muebles, Ltda.* are the best known.

Sr. Tornquist occupies an important position also as a writer on Argentine finance in which his works are regarded as authoritative. He has published *The Economic Development of the Argentine Republic in the last fifty years*, 1920; *The Balance of Payments of the Argentine Republic* (1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919), *Business Conditions in the Argentine Republic* (1914-1920), all issued in Buenos Aires.

BOSCH

1041

MARIANO G. BOSCH

Author.

MARIANO G. BOSCH, the son of Gerardo Bosch and Ana Silva, was born in 1865 in Buenos Aires, where he attended the Jesuits' School of the Saviour. He did not complete the course, however, but was expelled for conducting within the school an anti-catholic paper.

In 1906 he became Dramatic Critic for *La Nación* and in 1907 was appointed to a clerk-ship in the Chamber of Deputies which he retained until 1911.

His life has been given to authorship which he has essayed in many forms: he has written articles, stories, pamphlets and pieces for the stage. He is the author also of the following books: *Teatro antiguo de Buenos Aires*, 1904;

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1042	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p><i>Historia de la ópera en Buenos Aires</i>, 1905; <i>Historia del teatro en Buenos Aires</i>, 1910; <i>Libro contra Wagner y sus errores</i>, 1919; all of which were published in Buenos Aires.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

JOAQUIN CASTELLANOS

Public man; writer.

JOAQUÍN CASTELLANOS, the son of Silvio Castellanos and Eloísa Burela, was born in 1861 in the city of Salta and had his early education in the schools of his native place, but continued his studies in Rosario and Buenos Aires where he won the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University in 1878.

He began his career as public man in 1894 when he was chosen Deputy in the Provincial Assembly of Buenos Aires; he was re-elected in 1896 and in 1900 was elected National Deputy; in 1914 he was again made Deputy-this time to represent the Capital; he has also served as Minister in the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires.

He was Chairman of the Radical

Committee of La Plata from 1898 to 1904 and Chief of the Radical organization in Salta which in 1918 elected him Governor of the Province.

Dr. Castellanos has also seen service as a teacher: he taught History and Philosophy in the National Schools for some years and until 1911 presented courses in American Literature and Argentine History in the University of Buenos Aires.

He has written much, not only newspapers,—especially in *El argentino*, the Radical Party organ which he edited in 1890—, but also in more permanent form: he is the author of *Ojeada literarias*, 1886; *Cuestiones de derecho público*; *Labor dispersa*, 1909; *El Libro*, a poem; *Acción y pensamiento*, collection of essays.

ALFREDO LANARI

Physician.

ALFREDO LANARI, the son of Felipe Lanari, was born on the eleventh of March, 1879, in the city of Corrientes. He was also at the *Colegio Nacional* he continued his education which he continued at the University of Buenos Aires which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902.

For some years after graduating he taught in the *Colegio Nacional* and had charge of the practical work in Radiology; in 1908 he was appointed substitute Professor in the Medical School; in 1909 he was made titular Professor of Medical Physics; in 1918 he was elected to the Council; in 1919 he became Professor of Radiology, and in

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	<p>1919 he was also chosen Dean of t Faculty.</p> <p>Dr. Lanari is a member of the Soci of Radiology of Paris and also of tl of Barcelona.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES

JULIO MÉNDEZ

Bacteriologist.

JULIO MÉNDEZ was born in 1860 in the city of Córdoba where he had his early education and entered the University, but for his medical course went to Buenos Aires where he won his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1884. He then went abroad to pursue special studies and worked in Berlin and Munich under Virchow, Koch and other bacteriologists.

Until the year 1904 he was Professor of Hygiene in the University of Buenos Aires and in 1918 he was elected Dean of the Faculty.

Dr. Méndez has elaborated a special theory of immunity by the use of vaccination which has been highly considered and has resulted in the fabrication



FERNANDO FADER

Painter.

FERNANDO FADER, one of the foremost painters of Argentina, was born in 1882 in the city of Mendoza, but was educated abroad in Paris and Munich where he studied with Zugel at the Royal Academy.

In 1904 he won the first prize at the Munich Exhibition with his picture *La comida de los cerdos*.

Meantime he has painted and shown his pictures at the annual exhibitions in Buenos Aires where in 1914 he was awarded first prize for his painting entitled *Las Manilas*. Among other well known canvases of Argentine subjects which he has painted are *En el corral*, *Rodeo*, and *Crepúsculo*.

ATILIO A. BADO

Chemist.

ATILIO A. BADO, the son of Mannel Bado and Josefa Podestá, was born on the thirteenth of June, 1886, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there at the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Chemistry *summa cum laude* in 1909.

In the same year he was appointed Professor of Applied Chemistry in the University of La Plata and substitute-Professor of the same subject in the University of Buenos Aires. He is a member of the *Société Chimique* of France, vice-President of the Argentine Chemical Society and Member of the Upper Council of the University of La Plata.

Dr. Bado is the author of *Química aplicada a la ingeniería*, La Plata, 1914.

BLANCA PODESTÁ DE BALLERINI

Actress.

BLANCA PODESTÁ, the daughter of Gerónimo Podestá and Ana Viscaya, was born in 1889 in the city of La Plata. From her childhood she was irresistibly drawn to the stage for which she studied and on which she has won many triumphs.

She married Alberto Ballerini with whom she acts and who is also joint manager with her of the Ballerini-Podestá Company. Her successes have been won chiefly in interpreting national plays: she has played the leading roles in Florencio Sánchez *M'hijo el doctor*, *Nuestros hijos* and *Canillita* all of which are characteristically Argentine.

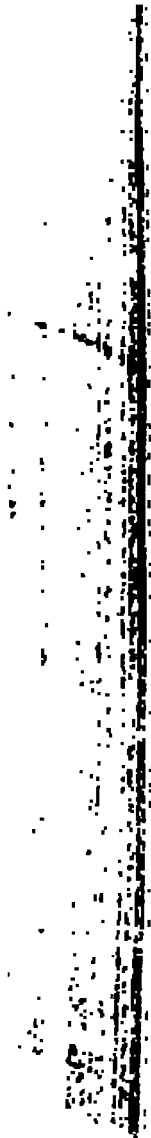
ROBERTO JORGE PAYRÓ

Journalist; author.

ROBERTO JORGE PAYRÓ, the son of Felipe Payró and Juana Losada, was born on the nineteenth of April, 1867, in Mercedes, Province of Buenos Aires, and was educated in the Capital at the *Colegio Nacional*.

For a brief period he taught in the *Colegio Nacional*, but his vocation for authorship was unmistakable and he has devoted himself to it from his youth: he was a boy of seventeen when his first book *Ensayos poéticos*, a collection of poems, was published; one year later he put forth *Antígona*, a novel. in his twentieth year he issued *Scripta*, a book of short stories, and a second, entitled *Novelas y fantasías*, in the year following.

After these early efforts he settled



down to the work of a professional journalist: in 1888 he founded *La Tribuna* in Bahia Blanca of which he was proprietor and editor until 1890; from 1891 until the present time he has been a member of the staff of *La Nación* of Buenos Aires.

His journalistic writing has not quenched his ardor for authorship, but he has produced a number of books in the field of travel and fiction as well as in that of the drama: in the former he has written *La Australia argentina*, travels, 1898, *El falso Inca*, a novel, 1905; *El casamiento de Laucha*, a novel, 1906; *Pago chico*, a novel, 1908; *Violines y toneles*, stories, 1908; *Crónicas*, 1909; *En las tierras de Inti*, travels, 1909; *Divertidas aventuras del nieto de Juan Moreira*, a novel, 1911. In the field of the drama he has written *Canción trágica*, a one act play, 1903; *Sobre las ruinas*, a play in four acts, 1904; *Marco Severi*, a three-act drama, 1905; *El triunfo de los otros*, another play in three acts, 1907.

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